

Would Shoot U. S. Soldiers

Radicals Planning to Fight for Viet Cong

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Radical leftists are actively recruiting an American brigade to join the Communist Viet Cong in South Viet Nam.

Such a force has been under discussion in pro-Communist circles for some time and delegates to a "Symposium on Socialism" held at Yale University in early May were told that several Americans had left for South Viet Nam to fight American GIs.

More than 10,000 students attending a University of California "teach-in" on May 21 gave leftist publisher M.S. Arnoni a standing ovation when he urged American "freedom fighters" to join the Viet Cong. He minced no words:

"Let young American men and women go and actively join as American Soldiers for Justice in the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against their oppressors and invaders."

A confidential government report reveals that members of pro-Peking splinter groups last month sought "to enlist recruits to fight Americans in Viet Nam." Recruiting—by members of the Progressive Labor Party and the May 2nd Movement—was carried out at a Michigan conclave called by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

The government report says that guerrilla training was given nightly at the Michigan camp. Several delegates were "taught to make Molotov cocktails and other small explosives."

SDS leaders earlier this year brought to Washington some 15,000 leftists for a giant demonstration against American policy in South Viet Nam. New and more explosive demonstrations are

now under consideration by SDS leaders.

Delegates to the SDS heard a Wayne State University (Mich.) professor, William Wheeler Bunge Jr., call for demonstrations against American "fascism." Bunge suggested that SDS members engage in sit-ins and chain-ins at major thoroughfares in order to scare "the living J----" out of people. He distributed copies of "Labor Today," a trade-union journal that has been labeled Communist-controlled by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

A top SDS official, C. Clark Kissinger, told delegates that acts of civil disobedience are no longer effective, because the police have become experienced in dealing with them and jailing the participants. They have lost their "shock value," he said.

What is needed, Kissinger argued, is a political trial in which the government would be forced to defend its "immoral" position in South Viet Nam. He proposed that SDS members engage in massive and organized violation of the Espionage Act of 1917, which makes it illegal to urge soldiers to desert or to jeopardize the war effort in any way.

Other projects suggested by society leaders include a "tie-up," in which SDS members would attempt to paralyze official Washington by stalling cars on expressways and by lie-ins in front of police and fire stations.

Massive marches upon the CIA, the Pentagon, the Department of Justice and the State Department were also proposed. The government report continues:

"Another proposal is a sit-in on the White House lawn. A further



Fresh waves of U.S. Marines hit the beaches near Da Nang.

proposal calls for a simultaneous fast-in at the LBJ ranch and at the White House. Participants would be allowed to drink liquids, but would not be permitted to eat. They will picket until they fall from exhaustion and require hospitalization."

Note: Some 250 SDS delegates attended the June convention. They went barefoot and rarely washed. The men were unshaven and in need of haircuts. They lived in filthy cabins, and sleeping accommodations and restroom

facilities were assigned without regard to sex.

But they are deadly serious and have, in the measured words of a government official, "moved to the forefront of extremist organizations in the United States."

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New Political Force

Reuther Would Mobilize Nation's Poor

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Reuther Moving to Train Nation's Poor for Action

By VICTOR RIESEL

In olden days when one's grandmother, newly arrived on these shores, sought for an expression of futility, she'd shrug her shoulders and in her best Americanese say: "You can't fight city hall."

She was poor then. City hall was the castle on the mountaintop. But the poor are different today. They are fighting city hall—all over the land. They are well organized. They are a new social force.

Though still unnoticed, theirs is a social revolution, a challenge to the local "establishment" and to the old-line political leaders and, yes indeed, soon a challenge to America's labor leadership as well.

Those in the "poverty" headquarters of Sargent Shriver see it clearly.

So does the prescient Walter Reuther.

They see it coming not so much because of the distribution of millions of dollars to millions of people in seething tenement districts. They see it rather as a result of the organization and train-

ing of the poor for leadership in the slum-jammed precincts of the nation's great cities.

Out of this will come an inner infrastructure of political strength which will be in the hands of proletarians still unknown.

There is much to "support the thesis that there is something of a social revolution in the making," one of Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity highly-placed colleagues said to a friend the other day, "which has its implications for the 'local establishments' and, indeed, for labor organizations too."

He pointed out that his chief, Sargent Shriver, also refers to the development of a "social revolution," and noted that even the most liberal of mayors are disturbed by the poor's challenge to their city hall power.

"This arises first out of the requirement in the Economic Opportunity Act that there be . . . maximum feasible participation of residents of the areas and members of the corporations served



United Auto Workers chieftain Walter Reuther wants to mold the nation's poor into a political power bloc.

in community action programs to eliminate poverty," he explained. "Therefore, the poor are re-enfranchised and are beginning to speak for themselves to constitute another voice to be reckoned with in civic affairs.

"It may well be that those of the poor who are being paid to help administer some of the anti-poverty programs will throw up from their ranks new leaders of segments of our population—the poor—which totals 34.6 million throughout the nation."

Already there are some 45,000 paid poor involved in Project Head Start alone. This is the eight-week summer training program for poor children who will enter school this fall.

There are more than 30,000 additional poor who will be paid employees of other community action programs by summer's end.

And this is just the beginning. Several hundred thousand more poor will be hired to work for and administer anti-poverty programs street by street, community by community.

On each local Community Action Agency's governing board there will be an average of 10 poor as policy-makers. These will total in the thousands eventually. They will be elected in their precincts. They, not the clubhouse leader, will become the poor's advocates—at city hall, and, soon, inside the labor movement.

Reuther has moved to meet this social challenge by joining with the challengers. Under his leadership and with a grant of auto union funds, he has launched the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty. It now has a Washington headquarters and in August it will have a full-time director.

Reuther's theme was struck in a recent statement. Characteristically, he said: "Plans for developing leadership potentials among the poor are based on the already demonstrated capacity of the poverty-stricken to take active roles in the development and carrying out of programs.

"Leadership training programs will train people in organizational techniques and give them a knowledge of community structure and resources so that they may more effectively press for needed action whether it is in the field of housing, education, welfare administration or other matters of concern."

(Distributed 1965 by Hall Syndicate)

Anti-Poverty Employees Paid \$6 to \$9.20 an Hour

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

Can you blame the public when it looks at the federal anti-poverty program with skepticism when it sees wage rates and salaries paid to workers and officials hired by this federal program far exceeding compensation paid for comparable jobs in other fields?

For eight weeks, Project Head Start officials in New York City tried to hire 100 nurses to work in the new anti-poverty program but none applied. But recently, 100 nurses applied within an hour. Why? The hourly pay of nurses was raised from \$2.65 to \$5 and \$6.

The nurses will work this summer at special pre-school nurseries set up under the anti-poverty program for four-year-old children in poor neighborhoods.

Teachers participating in this program will receive from \$8 to \$9.20 an hour. For the 25 hours work per week, this means salaries of from \$200 to \$230 per week.

The \$8-an-hour rate—\$200 for a 25-hour week—will be paid to 900 teachers in the New York Board of Education's 148 Head Start schools. Supervisors will get \$9.20 an hour.

When office workers, service industry workers and factory and construction workers see these exaggerated hourly pay rates, they say to themselves: "If government can pay these wage scales, why can't private employers do the same?"

The result will be extreme dissatisfaction, resulting in labor-management discord and strikes.

West Virginia's Byrd Fights Welfare Abuses

By JESSE HELMS, WRAL-TV Commentator, Raleigh, N.C.

Back in 1958, the state of West Virginia sent to the U.S. Senate a gentleman named Robert C. Byrd. There was general approval from the camp of political "liberals." There were not a few jokes aiming barbs at the veteran senator from Virginia, Harry Byrd, whom liberals despise like the devil hates holy water. There were cackles all around when they said, "Now we've got our Byrd." There was talk of the Senate having Byrds "not of a feather."

But there is today dismay in the liberal camp. Forsooth, the senator from West Virginia has turned out to be an independent liberal. Moreover, he is a prodigious worker who studies his positions before he takes them. He refuses to be bullied, and he does not take orders from the liberal establishment.



Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) has an independent mind which rankles congressional liberals.

of Virginia, but liberal Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia.

And what is the cause of the West Virginia senator's unpopularity with the welfare group and the liberal press? Why, it's all very simple. For the past four years he has been conducting virtually a one-man campaign against the flagrant abuse of public welfare in the District of Columbia.

He has cracked down on the distribution of welfare checks to people not eligible to receive money from the government. He has spoken out on the problem of illegitimate children. He has disrupted the playhouses of hundreds of women who entertain processions of men in their bedrooms, and who then turn to the government for money to support the resulting offspring.

Sen. Byrd found it shocking, for example, to note that a group of 13 unwed mothers had given birth to a total of 130 illegitimate children. Another group of 14 women had a total of 126 illegitimate children. And there were another 18 women who had 144—12 dozen—illegitimate children.

In the name of God, Sen. Byrd said, this has got to stop! And he went

about the business of setting up restraints. As a result of his efforts, investigations of welfare applicants became a requirement. This set the preachers, the civil rights organizations and other pressure groups afire. The liberal senator from West Virginia became the target of their wrath.

On April 17, a young Negro woman—a native of High Point, N.C., by the way—died in a Washington hospital as a result of a pulmonary embolism (a blood clot on the lungs). A month before she died, she had received a check for \$190 from the welfare office. Three days before her death she received a check for \$80. She and her children had been on welfare virtually ever since they came to Washington. Her husband had obtained 20 jobs and lost all 20 of them because he wouldn't show up for work.

This man's wife and children, we would reiterate, were on welfare constantly. They received checks up until the time of her death. But the ministers and civil rights groups promptly seized upon the woman's death and labeled Sen. Byrd as her "murderer" because of his attempts to clean up the welfare situation in Washington.

The protest rallies are still going on. There are threats now to picket the senator's home. The liberal Washington *Post* gleefully reports the minute details of all of the slanders aimed at the senator. At one rally, a woman named Fannie J. Long, whom the Washington *Post* described as "a Texan-born white woman," spoke at length and showered Sen. Byrd with epithets.

Sen. Byrd placed in the record a bit of officially documented information about this Mrs. Long. She is the mother of an illegitimate child—fathered by a Negro man who was himself married to another woman at the time.

It is often true that a man can be proud of the criticism that is directed at him. We suspect that this is certainly true in the case of the senator from West Virginia.

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Frank X. Shelley, at left, and Joseph R. Kenny (in white hat) point out features of Doylestown's Operation 64, a self-help urban renewal program, to visitors from neighboring towns who want to try the idea.

Self-Sufficiency in Doylestown

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The domestic news out of Washington, D. C., these days stresses the give-away. It's money for anti-poverty, money for housing, money for everything else. Rep. Barber Conable (R.-N. Y.) refers to it as "undifferentiated goodness." But there is resistance to accepting "undifferentiated goodness," even though the stories about it tend to get blotted out because of the heavy concentration of our journalistic talent in the national capital.

There is the story of Doylestown, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for instance, which I would not have known about if I hadn't known some Bucks County folks. This chronicle properly begins two years ago when Mrs. Arthur Baum, the wife of a well-known magazine writer on business subjects, persuaded a town meeting of citizens to reverse its original inclination to accept an offer of \$500,000 from Washington to pay for renovating the downtown areas in Doylestown.

The town meeting decided on moral grounds, as was explained later in a letter to President Lyndon Johnson, "that a healthy community such as ours has no right to accept tax money from around the country until we had first tried all our own ideas and resources to solve our own downtown problems."

Out of the town meeting grew the project called Operation 64. It was headed by two co-chairmen, Frank X. Shelley Jr., a Democrat, and Joseph R. Kenny, a Republican, who delight in arguing with each other on public platforms. Operation 64 began by taking photographs of all the store fronts in Doylestown, which has its mixture of old pre-Revolutionary and Victorian buildings. Then it hired a good water colorist to provide a portfolio of sketches to show what the old buildings might become if the accretions of age and bad taste could only be shucked off.

The town's merchants became quite excited when they saw the difference between photographs and water colors. What has happened since is that Doylestown has been remodeled as fast as it could get local labor to do it. The painters and the carpenters of the area have been busy touching up old fronts and tearing off gewgaws that had disfigured sound architectural plans.

You wouldn't know the old Fountain House now, for that old and dilapidated pre-Revolutionary inn has blossomed out as an up-to-date furniture store. The Doylestown bankers, getting into the spirit of the thing, offered the town's merchants rebuilding loans at low interest rates. But most of the merchants managed to accomplish the changes recommended by Operation 64 without borrowing any significant sums.

As Mr. Shelley (Democrat) and Mr. Kenny (Republican) wrote recently to Lyndon Johnson (who should have been impressed by the consensus), "our Operation 64 program . . . banded together all our local talents and financial abilities in a spontaneous remodeling of store fronts and interiors up and down all our business streets. Our goal is now an unprecedented 100 per cent cooperation of all landlords and tenants in clearing away accumulated clutter, coordinating colors and adding plantings."

The co-chairmen decided to write to President Johnson because his daughter, Lynda Bird, had talked about her daddy's interest in promoting "the dignity of self-sufficiency." "We are concerned," said Democrat Shelley and Republican Kenny, "with the private renewal consultants who are going about this country showing every town how they can qualify for large amounts of federal money. We hope it would be useful to your program of economy in government, combined with the dignity of individual improvement efforts, for you to have a staff member inspect our program with the view of placing more stringent regulations on those who would ask the federal government to solve all their local problems. We would, of course, be pleased to come to Washington with our pictures and artist's sketches of our work."

The letter found its way to the urban rehabilitation desk of Robert Weaver, housing administrator. He was polite about it, but evasive.

But maybe the Doylestown example will take off on its own. Several main-line towns outside of Philadelphia have asked Democrat Shelley and Republican Kenny to show them their pictures and water colors of "before and after." The "consensus" outside of Washington, D. C., may yet do something to change the "consensus" inside the White House.

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Sign Trade Agreement

Sino-Soviet 'Split' Is Healing

By BARRY GOLDWATER

While most of the Western press conveniently looks the other way, the Soviet Union and Red China have gone a long way toward patching up their supposedly irreconcilable differences.

In many ways this amounts to the biggest political story of the year and, so far, the least exposed.

What has happened is simply this: after numerous reports that the Soviets have cut off aid and trade with the Red Chinese—and even after reports of troops massing on the borders—the two have just signed a trade agreement that calls for a two-way flow of goods.

The agreement, which is anything but unfriendly, was signed by the Soviet's minister of foreign trade, N.S. Patolichev, and Red China's deputy minister, Li Tsien.

Now the Soviet Union agrees to supply Red China with this imposing list of materials: metal cutting tools, airplanes, helicopters, motor vehicles, tractors and other farming machines, industrial equipment, spare parts, instruments, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, lumber, chemicals and other goods.

The Red Chinese, on their part, will send to the Soviet Union clothing and knitted goods, silk fabrics, leather goods, fresh and canned pork, eggs, apples, citrus fruit, animal raw materials, non-ferrous ores, chemicals.

To top it all off, the quiet announcement of this in *Pravda* said that "both parties expressed a desire to discuss extra deliveries this year, over and above those mentioned in the protocol."

There is absolutely nothing in the shopping lists that indicates the sort of belligerency between the two Communist blocs on which many Western observers have been harping for so long.

Many of the materials being sent to Red China are precisely those most calculated to build up a war potential, or, at very least, the things that will help make up for her most crucial shortcomings.

Helicopters and airplanes, for instance, even if they are obsolete in terms of the Soviet's own air force, are not the sort of things that you send to a country from which you fear an imminent invasion or which you are about to invade.

In short, on the bread-and-butter level, the Sino-Soviet split is not the deadly feud that it is in the headlines.

This material demonstration of con-

tinued Sino-Soviet solidarity is not without counterpart at the theoretical level either. An official Soviet journal confirmed it this way a few months ago:

"The Chinese Communist government and the Soviet government have repeatedly stressed that the differences [between them] are not a result of the nature of the Communist workers' movement and they cannot screen the chief things that unite us.

"The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all the Socialist countries have one common enemy—imperialism . . . The existing differences can and will be overcome . . . That is a law of historic process which will finally lead to the full victory."

It is against such a background, real and ideological, that the West must assess the so-called Sino-Soviet split.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles Times)

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DEFIANT FOREIGNERS—Sen. Clifford Case (R.-N. J.) has called upon Secretary of State Dean Rusk to expel foreign diplomats who flagrantly violate U. S. laws. "On the New Jersey Turnpike, the main artery between Washington and New York, they have been known to insult our law enforcement officers, to tear up summonses and deliberately repeat the offense," Case said. "In New York City, there have been a number of instances of arrogant refusal to move parked cars that were blocking driveways or fire hydrants, or otherwise to comply with local law."

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FOREIGN AID COSTS—Rep. E. Ross Adair (R.-Ind.) disputes the President's claim that his Administration seeks only \$3.4 billion in foreign aid next year. He estimates the actual foreign aid total at \$6.8 billion by including \$125 million for the Peace Corps; \$616 million for the Import-Export Bank; \$1.6 billion for the Food for Peace program; and a billion more for other economic assistance funneled through various international organizations.

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• South Vietnamese in Washington and abroad are reported to be "stunned" at LBJ's selection of Henry Cabot Lodge to replace Gen. Maxwell Taylor as ambassador to South Viet Nam. Vietnamese in Washington consider Lodge one of the architects of the coup which toppled the late pro-Western Vietnamese president, Ngo Dinh Diem. Worse yet, they recall that he harbored in the American embassy the pro-Communist Buddhist, Thich Tri Quang, who has marshalled considerable pressures in his country against a tough American policy. Whether accurate or not, many of these Vietnamese feel the appointment of Lodge signals a soft turn in American policy toward the Reds in Viet Nam.



LODGE

• LBJ has obtained "iron-clad control over federal law machinery," according to Chicago Daily News correspondent James McCartney. "A quiet revolution has hit the Justice Department," he wrote, "and in a great many cases, hand-picked selections of the President have been put in strategic spots." One result, writes McCartney, was this: "One lawyer who has been around a long time and knows the town believes that this may be slowing down work on the Bobby Baker investigation."

• New Jersey's Democratic Gov. Richard Hughes has given a helping hand to a Marxist professor under heavy attack from Jersey citizens. Garden Staters have been demanding the ouster of American history professor Eugene Genovese from Rutgers, the state university. Genovese, who describes himself as a Marxist and a Socialist, came under fire when he told an April 23 teach-in on Viet Nam at Rutgers that "I do not fear the impending Viet Cong victory, I welcome it." Hughes and the university administration, however, say that while they do not share Genovese's views, his teaching position at Rutgers is based on his "reputation as a scholar."



HUGHES

• The Southern Regional Council, long known as a champion of racial equality, has warned that racism is threatening to engulf the civil rights cause. Blind anti-white attitudes, according to its publication *Encounter With The Future*, are increasing, especially among groups like the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. The article accused many Negroes of talking about "the white man, Mr. Charlie, all-inclusive" rather than talking of only segregationists. "The possibilities for success of terrorism against whites is a topic for informal discussion," said the pamphlet. It further commented that SNCC demonstrated in the Selma right-to-work campaign earlier this year "in a manner that seemed deliberately to provoke violence."

• LBJ's idiosyncracies are getting out of hand, say insiders. When New York Times columnist James Reston predicted what LBJ would say in his United Nations speech, LBJ exploded and raged for six hours. He then summoned Dean Rusk to the White House to rewrite the entire U. N. draft so Reston wouldn't recognize its contents. Commented Joseph Alsop: It's odd to have a President who refuses "to do what he had been thinking he probably ought to do because someone else was sharp enough to figure out he might do it."



RUSK

• Will foreign aid ever end? A White House staffer is now saying that the Administration wants the United States to launch Marshall plans for three different continents: Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Strange 'Peace' Report Bared

While the Congress is getting ready to fork over \$100 million to the United Nations, pro-Western diplomats are studying a curious, alarming document now being circulated to high officials in both the United States and the United Nations.

Published in March by tax-exempt Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the 170-page booklet is nothing less than a battle plan to break the back of the South African government by economic and military measures.

Informed sources say the Carnegie booklet has the blessings of both Secretary General U Thant and the president of the General Assembly, Ghana's Alex Quaison-Sackey. (Quaison-Sackey, who opposed the U.S. rescue operation in the Congo, recently attacked South Africa at the University of California at Berkeley where he received an honorary degree.)

While many may disapprove of South Africa's apartheid policy, the call for arms against that country—which has never been accused of aggression—is seen as far beyond the scope of the U.N. Charter. Article 2, paragraph 7, in fact, forbids the world organization to take action on questions "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of any country.

Called *Apartheid and United Nations Collective Measures*, this astounding document was edited by Amelia C. Leiss when a Carnegie foundation staff member. Contributors include Vernon McKay, director of the Program of African Studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and a State Department adviser; William O. Brown, professor of sociology and director of the African Studies Center, Boston University; and William A. Hance, chairman of the Department of Geography at Columbia University.

While claiming to be objective, the study subtly builds up a rationale for the United Nations to apply military and economic sanctions against South Africa in order to transform that country's "social and political structure" to suit the tastes of the Afro-Asian U.N. members.

As a way of compelling South Africa to kneel before the United Nations, it calls for a "show of force" by U.N. member nations to persuade "the South African government and people of the seriousness of the U.N.'s intent and of the resolve and determination of its members."

"Given South Africa's long coast line and its vulnerability to air attack . . . it would seem most logical that a U.N. show of force would be primarily a naval and air operation. These forces also have the advantage of being readily observable. The psychological impact of such an operation might be even greater if there were well-publicized incorporation of some ground units in these forces—implying the possibility of an intention to go beyond a blockade if necessary."

Given these considerations, the report continues, a force might be used in this manner by the United Nations:

• "Twenty to 25 warships, mostly destroyers but also including submarines and one or two aircraft carriers and auxiliary vessels;

• "One hundred to 200 aircraft, principally fighter-bombers but also including reconnaissance aircraft; and

• "Six thousand ground troops in brigade strength."

A force of this size, stresses the report, would be within the capacity of a number of lesser military powers—India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden and the United Arab Republic. The report indicates that one big power, such as the Soviet Union, might be needed in a final showdown. Thus, this document contemplates military action without approval of the United States.

Should this initial show of force fail, the report calls for more stringent measures. Among them:

• A naval and air blockade of South Africa. The effectiveness of the blockade, says the report, would be measured in terms of whether it "succeeded in persuading South Africa to alter its political and social structure along the lines insisted upon by the United Nations."

• Direct military intervention. The report says at least 100,000 U.N. military men will be necessary in any invasion and that the cost would amount to nearly \$100 million a month. Air and amphibious assaults are contemplated. "The assault phase," says the report, "might be expected to last up to two weeks, with complete control being secured within four months. Casualties among the U.N. forces would be expected to be between 19,000 and 38,000 killed and wounded." As the fighting continued, the report says, the "non-whites would have stepped up their own campaign of terror and violence. As South African forces lost control over the internal security of the country—as they inevitably would if full-scale fighting with U.N. forces continues—the principal present obstacle to effective insurgency movements within the republic would have been removed."

Such are the plans of a tax-exempt foundation supposedly devoted to peace. And, apparently, they have the tacit approval of top U.N. officials. With the United Nations also recently exposed for trying to put sand in the gears of our Dominican operation, this question looms more important than ever: Should we bail the United Nations out of its financial crisis?

LBJ Pushes Red Trade

The White House has launched a new and incredible venture: It wants to open up the possibilities of expanded East-West trade at the very moment there are substantive reports that Moscow and the Eastern European nations are sending a vast array of military equipment, possibly including medium-range missiles, to help out the Communist government of North Viet Nam.



In a front-page story just last week, Hanson Baldwin, the highly respected military editor of the New York Times, reported an intensive arms build-up in North Viet Nam (subsequently confirmed by government officials). He said:

"Intelligence sources believe that a large amount of war material is reaching Haiphong by sea and is being used not only to support the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam but also to construct a heavily defended enclave in North Viet Nam." Communist flag ships, Baldwin reported, have been observed unloading considerable amounts of ammunition and military supplies, including disassembled Soviet-model MIG-21 jet fighters.

Other important weapons systems known to be in the Hanoi-Haiphong area: Soviet IL-28s, light jet bombers which have an offensive capability and could reach Saigon; and at least six Soviet-supplied SAM-2 missile launching complexes. These missile complexes, say the experts, will soon be able to provide excellent defenses against any attack that might be made against the entire Hanoi-Haiphong area.

"There are unconfirmed reports," Baldwin added, "that the North Vietnamese Communists now have, or will eventually be provided with, ground-to-ground ballistic missiles with a range in excess of 1,000 miles."

"Soviet technicians and advisers are believed to be helping the North Vietnamese prepare the weapons for use."

(An inside military source says the Joint Chiefs of Staff had requested in strong terms that President Johnson bomb the Hanoi-Haiphong area by July 1. After that date, the chiefs presumably told the President, Soviet defense measures would make any attack by the United States in that area extremely expensive

in terms of both planes and men. The chiefs, ignored by LBJ and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, appear to have been correct. In Washington, the talk is that "this is Cuba all over again.")

Not only has the United States been tolerating this Soviet build-up of Hanoi, however, it is apparently rewarding the Soviets for their activities. Within 48 hours after the news of the build-up reached the presses, the White House announced it was contemplating sending a high-level United States mission to Moscow and other Communist capitals to discuss the possibility of improving East-West trade.

Expanded trade between East and West, say the experts, would bolster the economy of those Red nations now feeding Hanoi with deadly weapons of war to be used against American soldiers and the free Vietnamese.

How to head off this new Administration trade offensive is causing increasing concern among congressmen. A number of lawmakers still hope to revive the House Select Committee on Export Control, which did so much in the past to block Administration attempts to trade with the Reds. Readers interested in re-establishing this committee should write to GOP House Leader Gerald R. Ford (R.-Mich.) and ask him to get the Republicans in the House to support such a committee. A bill to set one up has been introduced by Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.).

"Hanoi may still get Communist-supplied arms," commented one bitter observer, "but the Select Committee could at least bring some unpleasant pressure against the Administration—even preventing it from feeding king-sized vitamin pills to Hanoi's chief suppliers of military hardware."

Chamber Reverses Connally Stand

In a victory for conservatism the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, meeting in Washington June 25-26, reversed the action of the April national convention where a handful of delegates pushed through a resolution calling for repeal of the Connally Amendment. The amendment prevents the United States from being hauled up before the World Court without U.S. consent. The court contains jurists from Communist and rabidly anti-American countries.

The board reversed the decision after a storm of protests by businessmen on the local level, though the Chamber stresses that the action taken was "based on procedural considerations."

As *Human Events* reported on June 5, Erwin Canham, who headed the Chamber's foreign policy committee and favored repeal, said he didn't feel the opponents of repeal had been allowed enough time to give their side.

Loyalty Oath Repeal Move

The left-wingers have been rejoicing over a recent successful series of attacks against loyalty oaths applying to those directly or indirectly connected with federal or state government. The ultras have scored victories in a number of areas.

The board of trustees of New York State University, controlling or supervising some 50 units of higher education, has announced the elimination of a non-Communist loyalty oath as a condition for teaching in the system. A three-judge district court in Boise, Idaho, has found a 1963 Idaho law requiring loyalty oaths from state employes as unconstitutional. Other states are also contemplating abolishing such oaths.

Here in Washington the Congress is well under way toward abolishing not only the loyalty oath but the criminal disclosure provisions of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA).

A measure to abolish these provisions, introduced by liberal Republican Ogden Reid (N.Y.), has been approved by the House Education and Labor Committee and a similar measure has been introduced in the Senate by Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.).

The loyalty oath that Reid feels is degrading for students receiving federal funds reads: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I bear true faith and allegiance

to the United States of America and will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all its enemies, foreign and domestic."

The Reid bill would also scrap a criminal disclaimer section which requires a student obtaining money under the NDEA to make out a full statement regarding crimes for which he has been convicted and "any criminal charges punishable by confinement of 30 days or more which may be pending against him at the time of his application for such fellowship or stipend."

Thus the way is being paved for all sorts of undesirables—under cover of a Defense Education Act—to get federal subsidies.

At Last the Otepka Hearings?

Those long-awaited secret hearings involving the case of Otto Otepka, the State Department security expert who was fired when he revealed to Congress lax security practices in the government, are scheduled to be released to the public. The first volume is supposed to be out July 18. The Senate Internal Security subcommittee, which gathered 30 volumes of testimony related to the case over a three-year period, indicates it will release additional volumes on a weekly basis thereafter.

There has been high-powered pressure from the Administration to smother the Otepka hearings, but indications now are that the full record will be available for public scrutiny. Here are some of the highlights to be revealed:

- The first volume will be devoted to the case of William Wieland, State Department veteran on Latin American affairs who actually helped to trigger Otepka's ousting. It was Otepka's clash with Wieland which got Otepka into trouble. The subcommittee reportedly lashes out at the State Department for standing four-square behind Wieland, in spite of derogatory information—much of it discovered by Otepka—concerning Wieland's role in selling Castro to American officials.

- Moreover, the subcommittee will say that Wieland blocked damaging information on Castro from reaching his superiors, even though Wieland was telling friends privately that Castro was a Communist who had Red advisers.

- The subcommittee will also reveal that Wieland, after a full-scale security investigation, was improperly cleared by an official who hadn't even read the security file on him.

- There will also be strong hints that the State Department attempted to deceive President Kennedy on Wieland by covering up the record. The subcommittee says department files may have been "arranged" at one time to show the President that Wieland had been cleared before he actually had been. There is "substantial evidence" to indicate this was the case, the subcommittee will note.

Otepka, discharged Nov. 5, 1963, but still awaiting a department hearing, is fully backed by the subcommittee, which claims his treatment by the department is a penalty for "honesty in testimony."

NLRB Wears Union Label

The National Labor Relations Board continues to pay off President Johnson's debt to big labor built up during the last election. The pro-union board is now busily stacking its staff with trial examiners heavily biased in favor of unions. Trial examiners, of course, are supposed to be impartial.

This stacking tactic is coming under criticism from business groups, for the trial examiner, who conducts formal hearings in unfair labor practices, has a powerful role to play in determining the outcome of a case brought before the NLRB.

The latest appointments drawing fire are Lowell M. Goerlich and David S. Davidson.

Goerlich, 52, is former associate general counsel to Walter Reuther's International Union, the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

Davidson, 38, is a previous NLRB employe, who returns to the board's employ following nearly seven years as attorney for the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (IUE). He was IUE assistant general counsel when he resigned to become a trial examiner.

CAPITOL CAMERA

- The ultra-left United World Federalist has presented its "distinguished service for peace" award to none other than the ultra-left Xerox Corporation, a capitalist venture supporting socialism. The award was given to Xerox for sponsoring a television series sycophantically supporting the United Nations.

- Sen. Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) has urged the legal book be thrown at teen-aged rioters who ran wild in the Buckeye State over the July 4th weekend. "Only encouragement will be given future riots unless the prosecutors, the sheriffs and other law enforcement officials are given support by the judges," he said. "I do hope that the pleas advanced by lawyers and social workers that youth must be treated gently under the circumstances prevailing at these two resorts [Geneva-on-the-Lake and Russells Point, Ohio] will not be given attention."



LAUSCHE

- The Johnson Administration has been accused by economists of the First National City Bank of inconsistency in cutting excise taxes on luxury goods and advocating farm prices that will raise the price of bread. In a slashing attack on the Administration's farm policy, the big bank's July economic letter said the farm program was wholly inconsistent with the President's war on poverty and contradicted his own farm message to Congress. The bank said the proposals now being considered in Congress would not give farmers "freedom to operate competitively and profitably in our economic system," as LBJ indicated in his February message.

- Yugoslavia's President Tito, the recipient of more than \$2.5 billion in U.S. foreign aid, recently completed a two-week Kremlin visit by announcing that he and the Soviets were in "total agreement" on major international issues. Addressing a "Friendship Rally" in Moscow, Tito denounced American "aggression" in South Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.



TITO

- A sharp rise in the number of refugees escaping from Communist China into the Portuguese colony of Macao during the past few weeks has been reported. Significantly, two of every three escapees are young people who risk death to leave Red China. Most of them swim the Pearl River at its estuary to gain freedom on the Macao side. Reporting from Hong Kong, the *Los Angeles Times*' Ed Meagher wrote: "The border waterways are diligently patrolled by Chinese Communist gunboats, and there is great danger in running the gauntlet of Red machine guns."

- A number of liberals, particularly those in the press corps, are privately at least highly critical of LBJ, and not only because of his foreign policy. Many are scornful of what they consider LBJ's "ego-mania" and say the main theme of his press conference is how "popular he is." The President, they say, goes to press conferences armed with opinion polls purporting to prove he's the people's favorite on every issue.



LBJ

- When Republican liberals attack the American Conservative Union, the Free Society Association and other conservative "splinter groups," they very conveniently overlook their own such organizations. Recently formed was the Council of Republican Organizations, a federation of 10 liberal splinter groups ranging from the *Republican Advance* to the *Ripon Society*.

Myth-Making About the United Nations

By ALICE WIDENER

Nothing better illustrates some intellectuals' appalling propensity for self-deception, or perhaps their conscious indulgence in myth-making, than the New York Times editorial of June 25 headed "The U.N.'s Twenty Years."

After reviewing the U.N.'s alleged accomplishments during the period 1945-1965, the Times editorial stated, "In perhaps its finest hour it intervened to save South Korea from aggression."

Faced now in Viet Nam with the bloody consequences of the U.N.'s war-without-victory in Korea, and with other bloody results sure to come in Asia and elsewhere, it would seem that any realistic American would retort to the Times' editors, "If Korea was the U.N.'s finest hour, then God help us from its worst."

We Americans bore an entirely disproportionate burden in the Korean War, as in all other U.N. operations—military, humanitarian and economic. What the United Nations really did in the matter of Korea was best recounted by Gen. Douglas MacArthur on page 330 of his *Reminiscences*.

"The decision to meet Communist aggression in its military effort to seize Korea would have been a noble one, indeed, had it been implemented with unswerving courage and determination," wrote MacArthur.

"But the United Nations proved unequal to the task. After Red China entered the conflict, it (the United Nations) yielded to the counsels of fear, and abandoned pledged commitments to restore to the people of Korea a nation which was unified and free. Such abandonment of principles by the United Nations, in whose solemn declaration

the peoples of Asia had placed such trust and faith, was a catastrophic blow to the hopes of the free world. Its disastrous consequences were reflected throughout Asia. Red China promptly was accepted as the military colossus of the East. Korea was left ravished and divided. Indochina was partitioned by the sword. Tibet was taken almost on demand"

The weakness and immorality of the U.N.'s so-called "finest hour" in Korea led to even more drastic and terrible consequences, as Gen. MacArthur later outlined in a masterful geo-political analysis:

"What the Soviets sought were the economic frontiers of the world. Asia to the north, Africa to the south—frontiers which possessed a mighty reservoir of the world's potential wealth in raw resources. The center represented little in economic advance, the flanks everything. The Soviet strategy was merely to defend in the center, but to advance by way of the flanks. . . It has worked even beyond the wildest expectations. . . All this and more has followed from the U.N.'s fatal decision not to see it through in Korea."

A decade later came the Congo operation in which the United Nations spent more than \$400 million on a bloody, futile effort to unify the Congo under a Red-controlled government, and to oust from political power the only Congolese capable of governing the newly independent nation, Moise Tshombe.

In 1964, when Red-led rebels against his government went berserk in a mad massacre of whites in Stanleyville, it was not the United Nations that undertook a rescue mission, but the United States and Belgium. As a matter of fact, the Belgian-American rescue of more than 1,650 innocent persons was de-

nounced as "unwarranted aggression" by many member states of the United Nations.

In its 21st or 22nd year, will the United Nations spend more millions and still more blood in waging a Communist-inspired, Congo-type "national liberation war" against Portugal and the Union of South Africa? The Allen-Scott Report recently revealed alarming facts about machinations at the United Nations for just such action.

Unless these schemes are thwarted, it is possible that the United Nations organization itself will become the in-

stigating of the present day world's worst hours. What very few Americans know is that most of the original troubles in the Congo, those leading to the Belgians' decision to withdraw hastily and much too soon from that nation, were fomented in 1954 and 1955 by Communists and pro-Communists of various nationalities within the U.N. secretariat on the banks of the East River in New York. I myself received reliable information about the plotting at that time, and relayed it to the proper authorities of our government.

With such an influential newspaper as the New York Times asserting editorially that the Korean debacle perhaps represented the U.N.'s finest hour, Americans surely must shudder in terrible fear over what plotters in the United Nations are up to now, and over what the U.N.'s next "fine" hours will bring.

(Copyright 1965, Bell-McClure Syndicate)



The U.N. General Assembly in session. Alice Widener poses the question: What will the U.N.'s next "fine hours" bring?

Unions Organizing Within Unions

By PAUL HARVEY

Where does it end?

Now there are unions within some unions. Among union garment workers and union electrical workers, union organizers are seeking to organize an organizers' union.

Somewhat similarly, organizers have organized within the parent AFL-CIO.

Now, in the Retail Clerks Union, organizers and business agents are trying to organize, and the National Labor Relations Board says they are entitled to do so.

The NLRB has ordered elections in the union's locals in Detroit, Milwaukee and Cleveland—to allow the organizers to vote on whether they want to organize.

I have known President Jim Suffridge of the Retail Clerks International Association since he was, himself, a retail store manager. I have watched his union grow from the smallest to the fifth largest in the AFL-CIO. Mild-mannered Jim Suffridge has an instinct for objectivity, but he is convinced that a union within a union is a house divided.

He says union men are not permitted by law or good manners to force their way into management meetings. If union organizers are entitled to attend their own meetings—plus meetings of the parent local—the potential conflict of interests is obvious.

In effect, says Suffridge, this constitutes "a rival union." The Retail Clerks' bylaws specifically prohibit dual-union membership.

"Ultimately," says Suffridge, "the Supreme Court must decide whether a Methodist church can be forced to appoint Baptist deacons."

It sounds paradoxical, that a union is discouraging the unionization of its own employees. And more ironic, the union is using some of the same argument to which many unions have objected when it came from industry.

Anyway, the Retail Clerks refused to deal with this internal union of organizers. The NLRB ruled in favor of the organizers. In effect, the NLRB ruled in favor of the union against the union. The NLRB decrees that the organizers have a right to organize themselves.

And the organizers, in this instance, are accusing their own union of "unfair labor practices." The organizers say the union threatened to fire union men for union activities.

The NLRB says the parent union must now bargain in good faith with its own union employees who seek "improved pay and working conditions."

There'll be a federal court test this summer, a Supreme Court test eventually.

If the parent union wins the court test, union employees may be the poorest paid anywhere. If the sub-union or organizers wins, then it will need organizers. And what happens when the parent union's organizers' organizers organize?

(Copyright 1965, General Features Corp.)



"IT WORKED!"

Courtesy Cincinnati Enquirer

'The Ugly Russian' Is a Vain Bureaucrat

A review of Victor Lasky's new book about Red failures

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Victor Lasky is a jolly extrovert. Though he has 20-20 vision for the foibles of our intolerant and self-important American liberals, he is incapable of writing a "hate" book.

His needling biography of President Kennedy (*JFK: The Man and the Myth*) found plenty of clay in the underpinnings of the late President, but there was no slime on the irreverent portrait. Now comes this good-natured iconoclast, this tireless ragpicker of pertinent historical details, with a book that should make him justly famous as long as the cold war lasts.

In *The Ugly Russian*, Lasky has shoe-leathered the Soviet administrator through a score of countries in Europe, Africa and Asia. It is the best piece of transworld reporting since John Gunther was in his prime. It is the best news for Americans since Hitler died.

Reportage and news are the key words here. Vic Lasky loathes Communists and despises leftists, but he's got much better use for his 312 pages than to celebrate his malice. The Ivan who emerges from this vernacular prose

is a stupid, vain, prejudiced, bungling bureaucrat who is intensely disliked wherever he sets foot with Russian foreign aid on foreign soil.

But nowhere does Lasky argue his point. He simply shows it by example and anecdote. And in so doing, Lasky tells us that as "ugly" as some of our despairing critics have painted the American aid-bringer, there is nothing to match the hideousness of the *hu-lo-lao-mao-tze* ("the crazy old hairy one") as the Red Chinese call Russian do-gooders around the world.

It's doubtful if "Bull" Connor or Colonel Blimp could have made himself more unpopular among Africans and Orientals than Ivan has. Lasky tells of a pretty, blonde Russian school-teacher in Guinea, West Africa, who took the preachments of race equality too literally.

She was genuinely fond of the friendly, glistening Negroes and she socialized freely at first. The Russian ambassador warned her to cut it out. When she didn't he had her drugged, mugged and kidnapped in repeated attempts to deport her. Only the indignant Guinean authorities saved her by finally hiring

her away from the Soviet mission at Conakry.

"The night I met her," writes Lasky, "she was attending a U.S. embassy-sponsored amateur performance of *South Pacific*."

Then there was Minir Sen, an Indian notable in Calcutta, who desired to join the all-white Calcutta Swimming Club. Mr. Sen asked Soviet Consul Rogov, a member, to put him up for membership. The Soviet diplomat never replied to the request, but Lasky reports him as saying in heavy Russian gutturals: "Dammit, this is the only place in Calcutta where you can get away from the bloody Indians."

With the foreign aid bill being debated in the Senate as this column is

written, it's easy to hear the oft-told tales about how we've sent television sets to nations with no electricity and fishing tackle to desert countries. Well, Indonesia got a Communist beet sugar plant, although that country produces only cane sugar. The Kingdom of Nepal got a Russian-made hydroelectric plant, but it was built on a river which runs almost dry for eight months of the year.

In Somalia the Russians put up a meat-packing plant and a dairy in an area where there were not enough cattle to supply either one. On the docks of Conakry, the capital of Guinea, there stand two giant Russian machines—either snowplows or earth movers, but equally unusable to the natives.

Nearby are nearly a hundred light tractors and a heap of electrical equipment, rusting away, says Lasky, "in silent testimony to the blundering of Soviet-bloc aid."

It would be cheating the book reader to cite more testimony from *The Ugly Russian*. Suffice it to say that this volume is the best account you'll ever read of Khrushchev's failure and the reason he was removed from power.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

A Doctor Asks: 'How Free Am I?'

From the Omaha Evening World-Herald

A physician in a city some distance from Nebraska was telling us the other day about a decision that he and some of his colleagues were about to make concerning their relationship with one of the agencies of the federal government.

At first it had seemed to be a simple decision. The doctors look after the general health of the agency's clients and make periodic examinations. They are paid, but the stipend is not one which makes the job attractive. The clients are mostly poor people; they need medical attention; the doctors' dealings with both agency and patients have been pleasant and without incident.

But a few days ago the agency sent the doctors a form to be signed and returned. It pledged the doctors not to discriminate against any patient because of race, creed or national origin.

At first blush, the demand didn't seem unreasonable, the physician said, perhaps because he regards himself as a liberal in racial matters and has approved of federal civil rights legislation. He and his colleagues have many Negro patients. The doctor says he favors and works for increased job opportunities for Negroes. He has sympathized with their efforts to escape segregated housing. He has no sympathy whatever for white racists.

But the more he thought about the government's demand, the more inclined he was to think that it was wrong.

Why, he asked himself, should he be asked to sign a pledge to do what he was doing anyway?

Why, if this is the law, should he be required to make official acknowledgment that he was observing the law?

Shouldn't it be assumed that as a good citizen he would obey the law, pledge or no pledge? And, if he broke the law, should he not be arrested and tried?

"I got to wondering where this thing would end," said the physician. "If I have to sign special oaths and pledges every time the federal government enacts a law, just how free am I, and what does freedom mean, anyway?"

The doctor said he had talked the matter over with his associates, all of whom felt the same way. They had decided, he said, to write the government agency, thanking officials for bringing to their attention their obligations under the law, but returning the forms unsigned.

The physician said he had no idea what would happen. If he and his colleagues are fired, other doctors doubtless can be found to step in where they left off. The community is large, and there is no danger that the patients will go unattended.

"But I have had enough," said the doctor. "I won't sign an oath saying I will obey the law any more than I will sign an oath saying that I am an honest man. It may seem like a small thing to others, but to me it has suddenly become important, and I intend to hold my ground."

□ □ □

TWELVE UNION OFFICIALS recently invoked the 5th Amendment when questioned by a Senate subcommittee about the multi-million pension funds they administer for their members. Subcommittee chairman John McClellan (D.-Ark.) said that his probers had received information "indicating serious mishandling of the assets of certain welfare and pension funds in the New York area." The closed-door hearings were held in New York City.

□ □ □

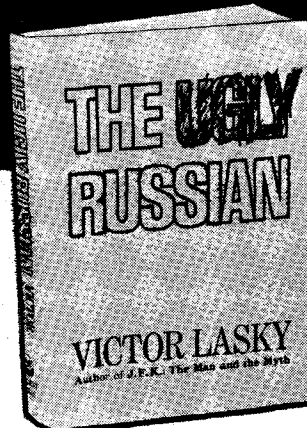
SLANTED TV—A national weekly TV poll, published in the Washington *Star*, showed that most Americans think that TV newscasts are slanted and that TV newsmen are "far too liberal."

Victor Lasky — author of the best seller "JFK: The Man and the Myth" — shatters another myth by asking:

"Are the Russians ten feet tall?"

Mr. Lasky sums up his conclusions:

"The Communists (I believe) are formidable enemies but in the final analysis have feet of clay. And that in short is the thesis of The Ugly Russian."



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Those who remember "J.F.K.: The Man and the Myth" will want Lasky's penetrating observations on Soviet foreign policy.

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July 17, 1965

Human Events

7

Viet Cong Allies Plan Sabotage in U.S. Factories

From the Allen-Scott Report

For weeks now CIA specialists have been perturbed over six days in June—from the second through the seventh, to be specific.

American intelligence agents are certain that world-wide sabotage of American "war-support" factories and installations was planned at a "world labor conference" held in Hanoi, North Viet Nam, during the first days of the month.

This undermining will not be limited to U.S. planes, piers, rails and highways. The Hanoi "actionist conference" has also devised strategy for mass picketing, communication disruption, and anti-war demonstrations in "all" lands supporting the American and South Vietnamese coalition.

Lest this report be construed as CIA jitters by a public which is abandoning James Bond for the beaches, it should be recalled that the news is from the Chinese sector of the Communist polycentric world. There, they believe in guerrilla tactics in asphalt as well as monsoon-sodden green jungles.

It would be naive, soaked through with carelessness, to ignore the Hanoi labor conference or any of its decisions. These were made at the "International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Viet Nam Against U. S. Imperialist Aggression" parley. Typically long title. Typically Peking Chinese, too.

There were over 600 delegates in the Ba Ting public hall. They came from such distant points as Santo Domingo,

Caracas, Venezuela, Panama and the "down under" nations. They were flown in from Leopoldville and Portugal's Angola. There were "Americans" too.

Scores of resolutions, none of them calmly couched, were passed in denunciation of the U.S. presence in Southeast Asia. Many of the documents call for a "mass movement" in "all countries" to drive the United States from South Viet Nam.

Nothing was left to the imagination of the 600 delegates. Country by country they were briefed on how to implement the "vigorous mass aid Viet Nam and resist America movement" which the hosts said "is unfolding throughout the world." This labor conference obviously was vital to Mao's strategy. It cost the Hanoi-Peking axis over half a billion dollars.

Specific examples were given the Communist labor men—some of them leaders in Western nations, some "sleepers" and "infiltrators."

The delegates were told how "workers' action" kept a former U.S. State Department official from delivering television broadcasts in Japan.

The conclave was briefed on methods used by "seamen in Melbourne [Australia] [who] refused to load barbed wire to be shipped to South Viet Nam because U.S. imperialism uses it to build strategic hamlets."

The delegations were gleefully told of action on the Japanese docks by longshoremen who refuse to load ammunition and equipment on U.S. vessels for South Viet Nam. Speeches were



Defense Secretary Robert McNamara points out targets of U.S. raids on North Viet Nam to newsmen. The Viet Cong may retaliate with sabotage against American factories.

made on techniques of some Japanese seamen who kept seafarers off such freighters after the loading was finally completed.

There was talk of picketing and disrupting traffic and transportation in and out of American plants making munitions, napalm, helicopters, war field jeeps, special amphibious carriers, and, if possible, aircraft.

Techniques were offered—but won't be reported here. Sufficient to say there are self-avowed revolutionary youth bands

in the United States which are "romantically" attuned to Mao's guerrilla-ism. One such band has an annual budget of well over \$100,000 a year.

Even in America, this does not grow on trees. They get it from somewhere. And they don't get it simply because some wear beards. They're ready for action as soon as they get the word.

And, judging from the "resolutions," word won't be long coming from Hanoi.

(Distributed 1965
by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Success and Failure

Foreign Aid to Taiwan and Egypt

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Six months ago the United States suspended foreign aid in the form of wheat shipments to Egypt. We were irritated by the burning of the U. S. embassy library in Cairo, by President Abdel Nasser's support of the Congolese rebels, and by his go-jump-in-the-lake advice to President Johnson.

But, of course, we never stay mad at the wrong people long. It is only our friends we punish. So, on the same day that it became known here that Egyptian wheat supplies were so low there was only a three weeks' supply left, a new item appeared in the papers, as follows:

"The Administration has decided to send the United Arab Republic the \$37 million farm products still undelivered under a three-year contract that expires June 30."

Oddly enough, another news item, a day or so later, read like this:

"The United States yesterday terminated its \$100-million-a-year program of economic aid to Nationalist China which in 15 years has become one of the most prosperous nations in the Far East."

Within the past year and a half I have been in both Nasser's run-down Egypt, and in Chiang Kai-shek's prosperous Taiwan, which is properly known as the Republic of China.

In Cairo I saw the blackened, fire-gutted building which had been the lovely USIS library inside the U.S. embassy grounds. It had been established and stocked not for the few Americans in Cairo but for the

poverty-ridden Egyptians. And it is no secret that the Egyptian police turned their eyes away from the "students" who committed this outrage. This has happened in other countries where mobs have burned U.S. libraries and, for good measure, torn down our flag, spitting on it and destroying it.

You don't see any Chinese students spitting on the American flag in Taiwan; nor any embassy or library burning. Students there are too busy getting an education in order to prepare themselves for the future, which includes devoted service to their country.



Nationalist China under Chiang Kai-shek (left) has prospered and stayed pro-American. In Egypt under Nasser, citizens spit on the U.S. flag.

The contrast between Egypt and Free China is remarkable. The contrast between Egypt before Nasser and now is also worth noting. And since I have had the opportunity to see Egypt before World War II, during the war, in the immediate post-war years and two months ago, I can make the comparison which, in my view, is not favorable to Nasser.

In the several visits I've made to Taiwan since the government re-established itself there in 1949 after the Communist take-over of the mainland, I have been able to measure its progress.

It has been outstanding as even the harshest critics of Chiang Kai-shek are forced now to admit. The answer is found chiefly in the Chinese determination to remain free and to act with scrupulous honesty and responsibility toward American aid in order to build their country



and their own independence and prosperity.

It is extraordinary that this small island, which has a mountainous interior, and, in consequence, must operate on a considerably diminished arable land area, has become one of the most productive agricultural countries in Asia.

Since 1951 agricultural production is up 70 per cent. Taiwan grows three crops in the south and two in the north. Some of its people have mastered the problem of making the mountains yield more than thin rice crop and are teaching the mountain farmers new fertilizing methods and diversification of crops. Food products never before grown on Taiwan—mushrooms and strawberries, to cite two—are now produced in great quantity for export. More than 85 per cent of farmers fully own their land.

Modern industrial methods have been introduced by Americans and other foreigners who have been welcomed heartily and listened to, and industrial production is up 30 per cent since 1951.

In Egypt, on the other hand, Nasser threw out most of the foreigners who had been helping the Egyptians move into the 20th Century. Egyptians are not geared by temperament or experience to turn their country into a highly industrialized nation by themselves. The Russians who rushed into the vacuum are more intent on infiltration and propaganda to serve their own ends, rather than to help the Egyptians succeed on their own as the Chinese have on Taiwan.

The ridiculous aspects of U.S. foreign aid were never more apparent than in the resumption of foreign aid for Egypt after the six months' suspension.

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King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

One of Every Five Dollars Spent Comes from the Federal Treasury

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The House of Representatives recently chopped \$3.1 million from the budget of Interior Secretary Stuart Udall. Mr. Udall's department was not left in an exactly impoverished state because the over-all request came to a thumping \$1 billion.

But the \$3.1 million was a little more than Congress could stand. It was to have been used to buy land in Texas and elsewhere for bird refuges, and one irate member pointed out this would come to "about \$35,000 a bird."

The feeling among congressmen was that it was fine to preserve the whooping crane—plenty of money has gone into that, thereby raising the whooping crane population from 32 to 42—but that there might be some more deserving causes among the human beings who populate this country and pay its taxes.

This bit of congressional by-play set me to thinking—and to searching out the statistics. Fortunately, the Tax Foundation in New York had a few handy for me. In honor of the fiscal year which began recently, I pass them on to you.

Did you know that:

Between 1950 and 1965, the number of federal workers has increased 26 per cent—from 1,961,029 to 2,473,353 civilian workers in the executive branch.

In that same period, the federal civilian payroll has increased 158 per cent in the executive branch—from \$511 million to \$1.3 billion. And if the Administration has its way, there will be a \$853-million increase in that figure, the sum going to civilian workers and the armed forces.

One dollar out of every five spent in the United States comes out of the federal treasury.

One person in eight of the labor force calls Uncle Sam his employer.

In 30 of the 50 states, the federal government has more people on its payroll than do the state governments.

Though everyone talks about the Administrative budget—less than \$100 billion but up \$2 billion this year—the thing to keep your eye on is the cash budget. This year the government will

pay out in cash \$127.4 billion, or \$6 billion more than last year.

If Congress approves President Johnson's "Great Society" program—and there's been no balking yet—the cash budget will be more than \$150 billion by 1970.

Federal expenditures account for 20 per cent of the Gross National Product—the amount spent for all goods and services in the nation.

In view of all this, that \$3.1 million shaved off the Interior Department budget seems like chicken feed—no pun intended. After all, the whooping crane, the Florida sandhill crane, and the New Mexican and Hawaiian ducks it is supposed to protect need nesting places. True, you can build a large home for \$35,000, but there's no taxpayers lobby to get it for you or for me, so we may as well reconcile ourselves to the fact that much of what the federal government spends is for the birds anyway.

Where the real difficulty lies is in putting a halt to federal expansionism into fields of endeavor it should not invade, but is. There are no statistics here, just worrisome trends and facts.

More and more one hears in Washington the argument from New Fair Deal and "Great Society" liberals that state governments should be abolished and local governments reduced to their police and garbage collecting powers. A centralized government tightly controlling all phases of our lives is the liberal dream—and those who espouse it make no bones about it.

Another aspect is the effort of the Johnson Administration to control and direct the economy. The Tax Foundation calls this a new threat to economic freedom and notes that the American Revolution was caused by similar efforts on the part of British mercantilists. Will it require a second, and peaceful, American Revolution to halt the present trend? Perhaps that was what the last presidential election was about, but the voters were too wrapped up in nonsense about "extremism" to realize it.

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U.S. Foreign Aid Backs Socialism

Veteran Latin American correspondent R. Hart Phillips charged last week that Alliance for Progress dollars were going to finance "government-owned enterprises that are inefficient, over-staffed and burdens on taxpayers."

Writing from Recife, Brazil, Mrs. Phillips reported that U. S. officials are financing Socialist enterprises of the type that have "plunged this country into an economic abyss."

The Brazilian situation is typical, correspondent Phillips wrote in the *Latin American Times*. American funds are subsidizing state-owned operations in Bolivia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Chile, she said.

The U.S. policy has stunned Latin American businessmen. Mrs. Phillips quotes a Brazilian capitalist: "Your country is the greatest example of free enter-

prise in the world but from all appearances, your officials are trying to impose a form of socialism on us."

Mrs. Phillips wrote, also, that U.S. diplomats have given Latin leftists the impression they can seize American property whenever they so desire. "It is generally considered here that American-owned properties can be nationalized without any danger of retaliation and with little protest from the U.S. government," the former New York Times correspondent declared.

"In fact it is considered not too far-fetched to expect the U.S. then to lend the government in question money to improve and extend the nationalized enterprise."

She quoted an irate American whose property has been nationalized: "The axiom in Latin America is 'punch Uncle Sam in the nose and money runs out.'"

WHAT AN OPPORTUNITY



Tried in Yonkers, N.Y.

Federal Home Agency Backs Homogenized Neighborhoods

From the Richmond News Leader

One of the criticisms most frequently leveled against urban renewal is that, all too often, the slums that are replaced in renewal projects are simply relocated somewhere else in the city. Recently, the theory behind urban renewal has been that these "socio-economic ghettos" must be eliminated entirely. To this end, the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency has been insisting lately that local planning authorities must make provisions for relocation of dispossessed slum dwellers in existing better residential sections.

Yonkers, N.Y., has become one of the first cities to come smack up against this new policy, as reported by the *Norfolk Ledger-Star*. It seems that city planners in Yonkers have drawn up blueprints for a central city project that will replace slums with new buildings, open malls, and the like. The plans, however, call for a transfer of slum dwellers to low-cost public housing units to be built in some of Yonkers' more exclusive and expensive suburbs. Homes in these areas are valued in the \$30,000 to \$50,000 range.

Naturally, this proposal has excited vigorous opposition from residents of these suburbs, most of whom paid dearly for the very exclusiveness of neighborhoods that now are threatened with an influx of low-income families.

A city councilman has predicted increased crime and intensified school and transportation problems if the plans are carried out. A major consideration, of course, is a deterioration of property values that would result for homes located near the public housing projects.

Nevertheless, the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency has notified Yonkers that no federal funds would be available for the \$25-million renewal project unless some of the displaced slum dwellers are relocated in the better class of neighborhoods.

This theory also is part and parcel of the proposed federal rent subsidies for middle-income families. If the social planners have their way, as well they might, neighborhoods of the future no longer would be composed of residents with similar incomes, analogous interests, and corresponding backgrounds. Instead of being homogenous, these neighborhoods would be homogenized.

Individuals no longer would be quite so challenged to improve their living conditions by initiative and hard work. Big Brother would take care of all that himself, but, in the end, the social planners' attempt to wipe out socio-economic ghettos probably will be a dismal failure. It takes more than a government edict to keep the cream from rising to the top.

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PROMISES, PROMISES—The New York Times' C. L. Sulzberger has chastised top American officials for their damaging public statements regarding Viet Nam: "Two years ago, Secretary McNamara was promising that American troops would leave Viet Nam by Christmas. Now, while McNamara expands their presence, Secretary Rusk assures the world that when order is established our soldiers will go. This is, of course, the truth, but needs no emphasis now. Whenever muttered, it undermines our position among the South Vietnamese. . . . This induces many to make private accommodations with the Viet Cong."

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THE POST OFFICE Department in San Antonio, Tex., has hired 16 local youths as part of an anti-poverty campaign for impoverished youngsters. One of the boys hired, at \$2.29 an hour, is Charles A. Gonzalez. He is the son of Rep. Henry Gonzalez, whose salary is \$30,000 a year.

Congress Is More Profligate Than Even President Johnson

From the Chicago Tribune

As profligate a spender as President Johnson is, Congress is proving more profligate still. Congress is supposed to be the watchdog of the treasury and prudent comptroller of the purse strings. If so, the watchdog has taken knock-out drops and the purse strings have been cut to speed the flow of dollars.

In his Washington radio report recently, Walter Trohan, chief of the Capital Bureau of the *Tribune*, recited the dismal facts. He said that the President's budget called for 42 specific authorizations. Of these, 32 were for authorization to spend new or additional funds. The remaining 10 were to save or recover funds.

Congress has rushed to comply with the spending requests. Among major appropriations already approved are those for the Appalachian area, federal handouts to education, contributions to the International Monetary Fund, increases in the manpower development and training program, and for federal support of sewer construction. Seven other spending bills have been passed by either Senate or House.

So far only one bill to save money has been passed, and that only by the House. The savings are the negligible sum of \$7.5 million—a drop in the bucket of an administrative budget that is expected to hit \$105 billion in the fiscal year beginning July 1. This legislation is in the form of an amendment to the federal Farm Loan Act and Farm Credit Act which would help to eliminate government credit in federal intermediate credit banks.

Congress has backed away from proposals to save by merging the army reserve and national guard and to cut agricultural research and conservation, as well as public health service hospitals. Mr. Johnson, responding to a clamor of protest from affected communities, has shelved his recommendation that 14 veterans' hospitals be closed.

Of course, the window dressing of presidential "economy" is meaningless. In 1964, an election year, Mr. Johnson loaded part of his 1965 fiscal year spending onto the late President Kennedy's budget for the previous fiscal year, in order to make himself look good, and this year he had to come back to Congress for supplementary appropriations

to cover spending in excess of figures slimmed down for the sake of appearances in the budget.

Mr. Trohan reckons that the budget for the fiscal year 1966 will carry about \$3 billion in spending for 12 large new programs, such as that for the "war on poverty." Another billion and a half will be added in supplementary appropriations.

Although Mr. Trohan perceives the possibility of cuts in the budget amounting to \$8 billion, he states that, with free-spending Democrats in the saddle, and Congress going along in a carefree fashion, economy will never materialize. He anticipates that federal spending will rise \$5 billion a year in future, with a proportionate degree of inflation, so that the nation has seen the last of budgets which, in theory, at least, are under \$100 billion.

The cash budget for the year, including disbursements through trust funds such as those for Social Security and highway construction, is now \$127.4 billion—up \$33.1 billion from Mr. Eisenhower's last year in office. As inflation proceeds, the people will have larger numbers of dollars, but the dollars will constantly buy less. This is the product of uncorseted presidential spending policies and the abandonment of any trace of restraint by a Congress which throws billions around like confetti.

Neglected Side Of Student Life

By PETE SCHWERKER

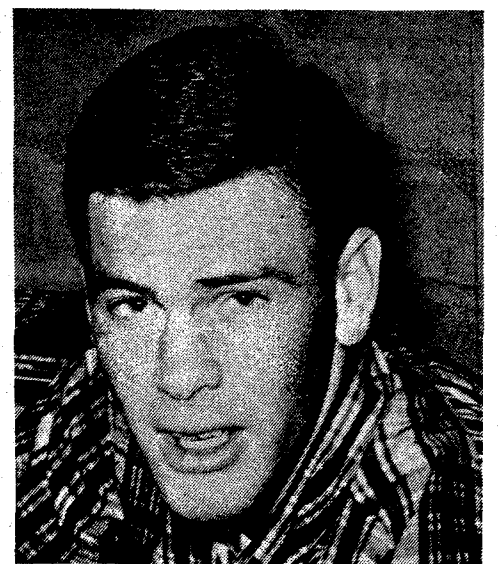
Editor, Biola College (Calif.) *Chimes*

"I don't believe in the American ideal . . ." explained a so-called typical American collegian to the anxious pens of *Life* magazine in a recent article on the college student.

Life and other leading magazines leave one with a wonderful impression of the typical college student. Intelligent, mature, and completely immoral. He is a Socialist, which—as one has gathered from previous articles—is the "in" of political theory.

The college student doesn't believe in God, and he believes even less in America. So he flies to Cuba—against a Supreme Court ruling (of course)—where he compares beards with Fidel Castro. All this independence makes headlines, and that's good.

He will march on Washington next, protesting anything that will make headlines (like "Get U.S. out of Viet Nam"). Then this clean-cut young man will sit



PETE SCHWERKER

in a university hall all night protesting a ban on obscene literature.

Amazingly enough there are other college students—beside the Mario Savio type described above. In fact, there are even more of them. They work hard for a living, go to church, follow a code of morals and ethics and study hard. You never hear of this kind of student because he never flies to Cuba against court orders, sits in a university hall all night, or marches on Washington. If he did, he'd be an extremist.

This editorial was written on the Thursday before the Los Angeles *Times* editorial section called attention to the latest development at the University of California—the scene for the Free Speech Movement (also the Filthy Speech Movement) headed by Mario Savio.

"In the largest turnout in history, the undergraduates rejected for three top spots in the ASUC the candidates backed by the Free Speech Movement."

"Named president by a margin of almost two to one was Jerry Goldstein of Van Nuys . . . who terms himself as 'a believer in the conference table rather than the sit-in, and in morality rather than obscenity. His election by such a top-heavy margin indicates that those are the sentiments of the bulk of the 17,000 students at Berkeley.'"

This, of course, found no space on the front page, or made no headlines like Savio did with his sit-in; but it's amazing to discover that regardless of the size of the headlines—"morality rather than obscenity . . . indicates that those are the sentiments of the bulk" of the college students today.

Higher Education Bill

Mr. Pucinski Had the Word for It

Reprinted with permission from the Wall Street Journal, July 1, 1965

You might have thought from the speed with which the House Education and Labor Committee approved a bill providing government funds for higher education that the measure was pretty routine, continuing programs already in existence. But it was no such thing.

Item: The bill authorizes \$70 million to be used by colleges to buy library books: this is a new program.

Item: It furnishes \$30 million for federal grants to new and developing colleges; this also is a new program.

Item: It provides government subsidies of \$42 million to pay part of the interest on private loans to college students coming from families with an annual income of less than \$15,000; this, too, is a new program.

Item: It authorizes \$290 million for college building projects; this is not a new program but the amount is double the current authorization.

There is more. For instance, \$50 million is authorized for distribution to urban areas for college extension and community education programs, representing an expansion of existing projects. Another \$45 million would be shifted from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education for use in student work-study assistance projects.

All told, the bill authorizes more than \$600 million, the bulk of which is represented by altogether new government experiments in spending for education. Now just how thoroughly was the principle of direct federal scholarship grants debated? Or the plan to aid the student whose family's income is as

high as \$15,000 yearly? Or the doubling of funds for college construction?

The answer must be: Not very thoroughly. For under prodding from an impatient White House the committee, after deliberating in closed session for all of 20 minutes, approved the bill 21-2. Surely the implications of this measure for higher education deserve better; the House itself should give it the long, hard look it ought to have had in committee.

Meanwhile, Rep. Pucinski (D-Ill.), a committee member, called the bill's hasty handling "a mockery of the legislative process." It was that, as well as an unedifying performance by a presumably educated group of men.

Reflections on the Bill of Rights

By HOWARD KERSHNER in *Christian Economics*

Mr. Ray Martin, editor of the Savannah *Times*, makes the following pertinent observation concerning the Bill of Rights:

"That which we call the Bill of Rights is indeed a bill. Its price to each citizen should be, and morally is, a bill of responsibilities. Both lists appear to have been mislaid by man in these times. It makes one shiver to realize that most adult citizens can identify less than half of these rights."

Of the Bill of Rights, Thomas Paine once remarked, "It would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated . . . What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly."

The price we have to pay for keeping the Bill of Rights is one of eternal vigilance, plus a willingness to assume

the responsibility for ourselves and our families. If we turn to government to solve our problems, we must give up our rights and become servants of government.

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THE FEDERAL STOCKPILE of critical materials, now far in excess of needs, increased another \$19.2 million during April. The stockpile is now valued at \$12.9 billion.

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BUSINESS FAILURES—The Senate Select Committee on Small Business reported last month that business failures in the first five months of 1965 jumped to 6,050 from the previous five-month high of 5,945 for this decade.



Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.) spoke of the education bill's handling as a "mockery of the legislative process."

Reds Participated In Chicago Sit-Ins

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago is taking a firm stand against the lawlessness and open defiance of city authority being practiced by the civil rights agitators in that city.

Daley now says he has documentary evidence that Communists are taking part in disorders that almost daily cause "loop" traffic tie-ups from "lie-downs," "sit-downs" and other illegal tactics that are becoming the hallmark of the civil rights movement. Out-of-town Communist money also is backing the disorders, Daley said.

To date nearly 650 demonstrators have been arrested for prostrating themselves in downtown Chicago streets and blocking traffic. Of 441 apprehended in recent demonstrations, 26 per cent of the adult males were clergymen.

They have caused great disruption to Chicago traffic during rush hour periods and compelled the city to use 31,856 hours of police time to cope with their anarchist activities.

Why do these so-called "civil rights" daily break the law? Because they claim Chicago's board of education and its

superintendent permit *de facto* segregation.

If they had a legitimate case, why didn't these law-breakers and advocates of mob violence take their grievance to court? For the simple reason that the U.S. Supreme Court has, on at least two recent occasions, ruled that school boards are not obliged to force integration in such cases; i.e., in instances where a predominate number of students of white or Negro races has resulted in certain schools because of housing patterns.

The rabble-rousing school protest leader has vowed "to go to jail for 30 years to resolve this question." When asked if he knew if there were Communist demonstrators in his unruly group, he replied: "I don't ask people if they are Democrats or Republicans or fascists or Communists."

If this is true, it explains the ease with which Reds are infiltrating the civil rights movement.

If rights leaders are so negligent as to allow anyone, whether he be on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List or an agent of Moscow, to take part in their demonstrations they cannot in good faith



Chicago Mayor Richard Daley charged that Communists were active in that city's racial disorders.

complain when Americans turn away from their cause in disgust.

And how can such a large number of clergymen support these rash, intemperate demands by a group which has appointed itself as a super-government in Chicago, determined to have its way no matter how many laws it breaks?

This only degrades the church in the eyes of thousands of Chicagoans who see ministers lying down in streets to impede rush hour traffic—for a cause that has already been ruled unjust by the Supreme Court.

Equality and Opportunity

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

It is inevitable that an organization like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should devote an important part of its national convention to stock-taking. How far has the organization come? How far has it yet to go?

In asking themselves such questions, delegates to the NAACP convention in Denver came to some frustrating conclusions. Notwithstanding the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, notwithstanding the imminent congressional approval of a sweeping voting rights bill, Negro Americans are farther away from the economic opportunity they seek than they were before the civil rights surge began.

In 1947, the convention learned, non-white unemployment in the United States was 64 per cent higher than white unemployment. Today, it is 124 per cent higher. And while Negroes account for only 10 per cent of the nation's total work force, they make up some 22 per cent of its unemployed.

The problems put into focus by statistics like these clearly are problems that cannot be resolved by legislative enactments or executive decrees.

It seems to us, in fact, that the day is long past when Negro groups need to work for the opening of economic opportunity. The problem today is finding qualified Negroes for the opportunities already open. Every community has employers almost frantic in their eagerness to hire Negroes. But in too many cases there simply are not enough qualified Negroes to go around.

Qualifications cannot be bestowed by an act of Congress or by resolutions of the NAACP. They are the fruits of years of study and preparation.

The nation has made some impressive strides toward eliminating some of the legal hurdles to full and responsible citizenship—hurdles, in many cases, that should have been removed long ago.

We fear, however, that the legislative approach is nearing the point of diminishing returns. Additional progress in the movement toward economic opportunity must come at a more painstaking pace—a pace that Negroes themselves must set.

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NOTING THAT LARGE numbers of drop-outs are dropping out of federal drop-out camps, Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) suggests, tongue in cheek, a "drop-out camp for drop-out drop-outs."

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"EVERY MAJOR CITY in America was built by the law of natural selection long before the centralists ever conceived of the idea of setting up commissions to tell other people how they could or could not use their land."—From the Virginia City (Nev.) *Territorial Enterprise*

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Labor Dept.'s A-Team Program Faltering

From the Arizona *Republic*

The Department of Labor's A-Team program, after starting out as a laudable youth employment idea, threatens to turn into another WPA leaf-raking project. Phoenix high school students who enlisted to help bring in the Yuma cantaloupe crop are being sent out to beautify the state's highways.

Thus a program that once had an economic basis, namely to do the work formerly done by imported Mexican braceros, threatens to become a make-work project, with the federal government putting up \$900,000 of the \$1-million cost. The state will chip in the rest, presumably in the form of trucks to haul the young men off to their tasks of beautification.

The A-Team program hasn't gone entirely down the drain. But it has been at least a partial victim of unseasonably cold weather. The melons didn't

ripen as rapidly as expected, so there weren't as many jobs as had been planned for. Dr. Louis Meyer, administrative assistant to the governor, has put together the state highway beautification program in order to pick up the slack.

Somewhat to our surprise, Dr. Meyer announced he was getting the federal matching (if that's the word) funds from the U.S. Department of Labor. We would have thought he would have turned to the Office of Economic Opportunity. But every government department is finding itself involved in the anti-poverty war, so we suppose the Department of Labor figures it may as well get into the act.

The result, of course, is that what started out as a legitimate Department of Labor function ends up as some-

thing else. When the Congress restricted the importation of Mexican braceros, the Department of Labor was justified in seeking domestic replacements for these workers. Now it finds itself involved in a poverty war program that won't even help the impoverished people of Phoenix. For most of the A-Team volunteers came from middle-class income families, not from the poverty group. Wealthy Paradise Valley provided more volunteers, on a percentage basis, than supposedly depressed south Phoenix.

We suppose it's just as well for these youngsters to be beautifying the state highways as to be sitting around their parents' swimming pools. But we don't particularly cotton to the idea that they should be paid out of tax money for work that wouldn't have been scheduled if the Yuma melon crop had matured on schedule. Turning an economically sound farm program into a make-work beautification program is not exactly our idea of fiscal responsibility.

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REP. ROBERT DOLE (R.-Kans.) has charged that the Supreme Court, "itself unelective," has demolished the representative structure of the states. He accused the high court of stripping the states of their constitutional authority by its insistence that one man's vote count as much as another in electing legislators. He favors a constitutional amendment, similar to that authored by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) to modify the Supreme Court decision.

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OFFICIALS OF THE ANTI-POVERTY campaign admitted recently they are using federal funds to hire lawyers to defend Jobs Corpsmen arrested on a variety of charges. Seven such youngsters were recently arrested at an Indiana camp and charged with sodomy.



Since braceros like these above are no longer permitted to harvest crops, Labor Department efforts to use Americans are stalling.

Bloomington Mayor Vows Referendum for Urban Renewal

By RICK JOHNSON in the Indianapolis Star

BLOOMINGTON DAILY HERALD-TELEPHONE

Federal urban renewal will gain no further ground in Bloomington, Ind., under the administration of Mayor John H. Hooker Jr., without a referendum vote.

Mayor Hooker, a Republican, finds fault with the program on several grounds, including that people have been misled, that it has stirred up a lot of resentment among those displaced and that it abuses the law of eminent domain.

"We inherited urban renewal when we came into office," Hooker said. "And the program had several faults. It was misrepresented to the people in respect to what urban renewal would accomplish, what it would cost and what adverse effects it would create. And the program was not evaluated properly."

"Sometimes I believe the federal government deliberately tries to mislead people with the way they allow and disallow credits and juggle figures on these projects," he said.

Hooker thought several moments and then added, "I believe that the biggest single thing wrong with urban renewal is that it violates the law of eminent domain."

"Eminent domain is essential to our government and the people it serves. . . . But urban renewal, which ideally operates on the theory of eminent domain, has digressed; I do not believe it is fair to deprive one free man of his property in order to sell that property to another free man."

"I want this Dyer School project finished as rapidly as possible," Hooker said, "and then I want no more."

Urban renewal took its grip on Bloomington nearly five years ago under the administration of Mayor Thomas L. Lemon, a Democrat, with the \$1.7-million plan to rejuvenate the "Pigeon Hill" area northwest of the city.

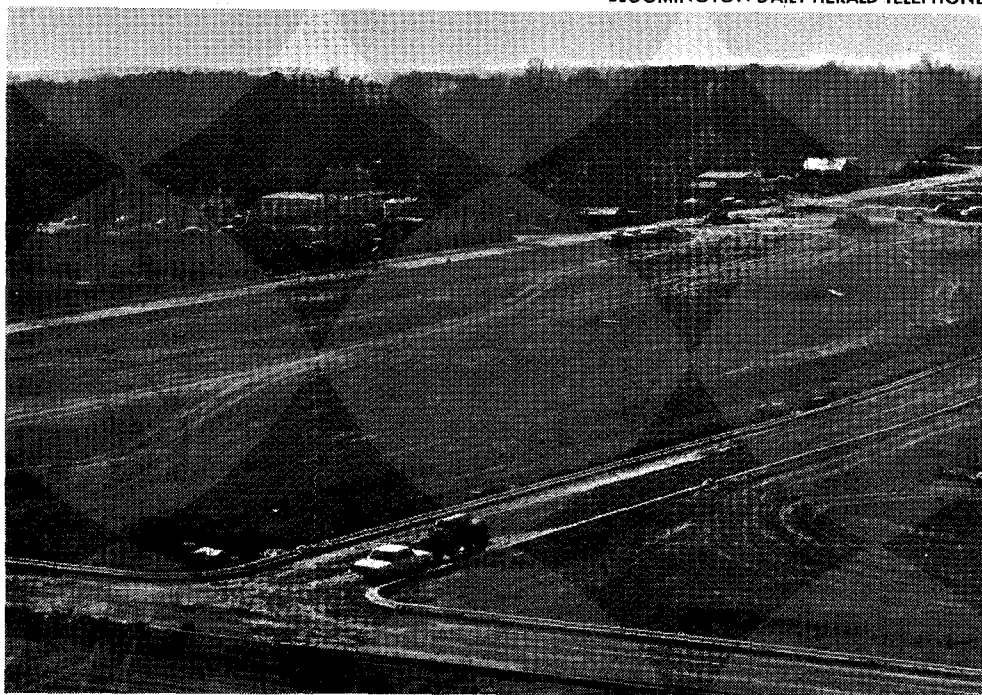
Today, known as the Dyer School project, more than 95 per cent of the properties in the hilly, 75-acre tract have been acquired. Much of the land has been cleared of trees, houses have been demolished, the inhabitants relocated, and the construction of streets, sidewalks and low-cost public housing has begun.

But it has not been a smoothly working program. Presently, several property owners in the project area are awaiting an Indiana Supreme Court ruling on their request for an injunction and a restraining order that would prevent urban renewal from taking their properties against their will.

The pending suit before the Indiana Supreme Court has brought a virtual halt to urban renewal's attempts to acquire property through condemnation proceedings in Monroe Circuit Court, until the court hands down its decision.

The Dyer School project, though well under way, is a study in contrasts. Foundations for many of the planned 196 units of public housing for the poor and the elderly rise out of the red clay from a background of substandard houses which have not yet been destroyed.

Surrounding the construction site is an area in which demolition has begun on many of the acquired properties. This area is littered with the rusting



This is the cleared-away site of the "Pigeon Hill" section of Bloomington, Ind. Many local residents are unhappy about losing their homes to the federal bulldozer. Urban renewal took hold in the town under a Democratic mayor who has since been displaced by a Republican.

hulks of automobiles and the debris of houses which have been wrecked, but not removed, in weed-choked lots.

Also in this area are the homes and a few business places, whose owners are stubbornly fighting the urban renewal project and the Bloomington Redevelopment Department.

The resistance is partially organized in the militant group known as the Committee to Protect Property Rights, Inc., but is based largely on the desire of many of the individuals remaining in the area to preserve their homes or to get enough money from them to allow them to purchase other homes without going deep into debt.

One of the resisters is Dean Gonce, 65 years old, who runs a blacksmith shop at 915 North Monroe Street, across the street from the Dyer School project.

"I just don't understand any of this urban renewal business," Gonce said. . . . "They started buying up houses around here and people thought they had to take what they offered them and many of them did."

"But I know I couldn't begin to replace this building for the \$3,500 they offered me . . . They kept coming back to see me and telling how reasonable they were being with me."

Gonce is heavily built and has huge, powerful hands. He is one of the few blacksmiths who can still shoe horses in Bloomington. With a wink, he put down the blade of a scythe he was sharpening and said, "You know how mean a groundhog can be when he's fighting for his hole? Well, that is the way I am."

Mrs. William White is a member of the Property Rights Committee and lives across the street from the Dyer School project at 1217 West 11th Street.

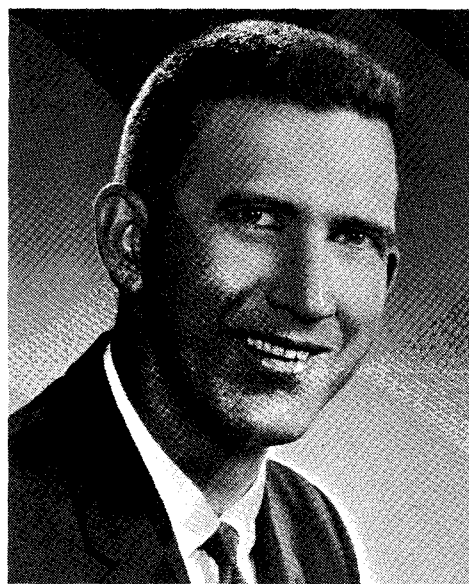
"The people who left here were just like us," Mrs. White said. "All of them were poor. . . . Now they are scattered everywhere. The majority of the people were pensioners or were on Social Security. Their incomes were fixed, but their homes were paid for and they managed to get by. . . . But the federal government has succeeded in making dependents out of many of them."

"There were a lot of nice houses up here," Mrs. White said. "They weren't all shacks like people have said."

Right across the street was a nice five-room modern house on a nice lot.

"The urban renewal people bought it and tore it down. . . . But they didn't clean it up and they don't cut the weeds. . . . It's just a rat's nest now. . . . And you should drive around and see some of the other messes they've made. They are trying to drive all of us out of here," Mrs. White said.

Mrs. Roxie Chambers is a 75-year-old polio victim. She lives on the south edge of the Dyer School project in a neat four-room modern home at 1126



Says Bloomington's Mayor John Hooker, "I don't like this new twist they have given eminent domain."

West 11th Street. She, too, is fighting to save her home from urban renewal.

Mrs. Chambers gets around with the aid of a crutch, cooks her meals and does her own washing and ironing. Her monthly income is \$66.90 from Social Security. The house is close to the busline, a church and a grocery.

"They've offered me \$4,740 for my home. I've lived here 38 years and raised seven children in this house. What they have offered me won't buy anything but a shack. I'm too old to get a loan or go into debt. And if I could get a loan I couldn't make the payments," Mrs. Chambers said.

"I told them they had all the land they'd ever do anything with and to leave me alone. They scared all the other people out of here and now they

are getting ready to give all the tax money to someone else that I've paid them all my life.

"I'm going to stay here until they run me out," Mrs. Chambers said. "This place is mine."

George Rose, Indianapolis attorney representing the hard core of resistance against the clearance of 200 houses for an urban renewal project here, bases his fight on a charge that state laws of eminent domain are being violated.

Calling the situation "outrageous," Rose explained that the law specifies that persons being deprived of their property "must be placed in the same position as before or slightly higher."

"This just isn't being done."

He declared the prices offered for property in the Dyer School project are unrealistic, and that the Pigeon Hill area did not qualify as a blighted area.

The people in the area "were pushed around by city officials who were hungry for federal money" and who failed to produce any proof, records or facts showing the area was blighted and thus a proper urban renewal target.

No attorney at Bedford or Bloomington would come to their aid, he asserted, and by the time they reached Rose with the case, the legal deadline for filing the remonstrance was past, Rose declared.

He added their only recourse by then was a request for an injunction or restraining order to prevent the taking of properties against their will. The suit now is pending in the Indiana Supreme Court.

And the \$1.7-million federal urban renewal development has come to a virtual standstill.

Mayor Hooker has vowed that no further projects will be undertaken without a direct referendum.

"When it comes to making a decision which changes the course of many lives of the people who elected you, then I believe the people should have a voice in the decision," Hooker said.

Hooker's predecessor, Thomas Lemon, said Hooker is wrong: "I believe that the decision should be up to the mayor. . . ."

Charles H. Goddard says Hooker is right. Goddard, executive secretary of the Committee to Protect Property Rights, Inc., which is fighting the urban renewal project, declared:

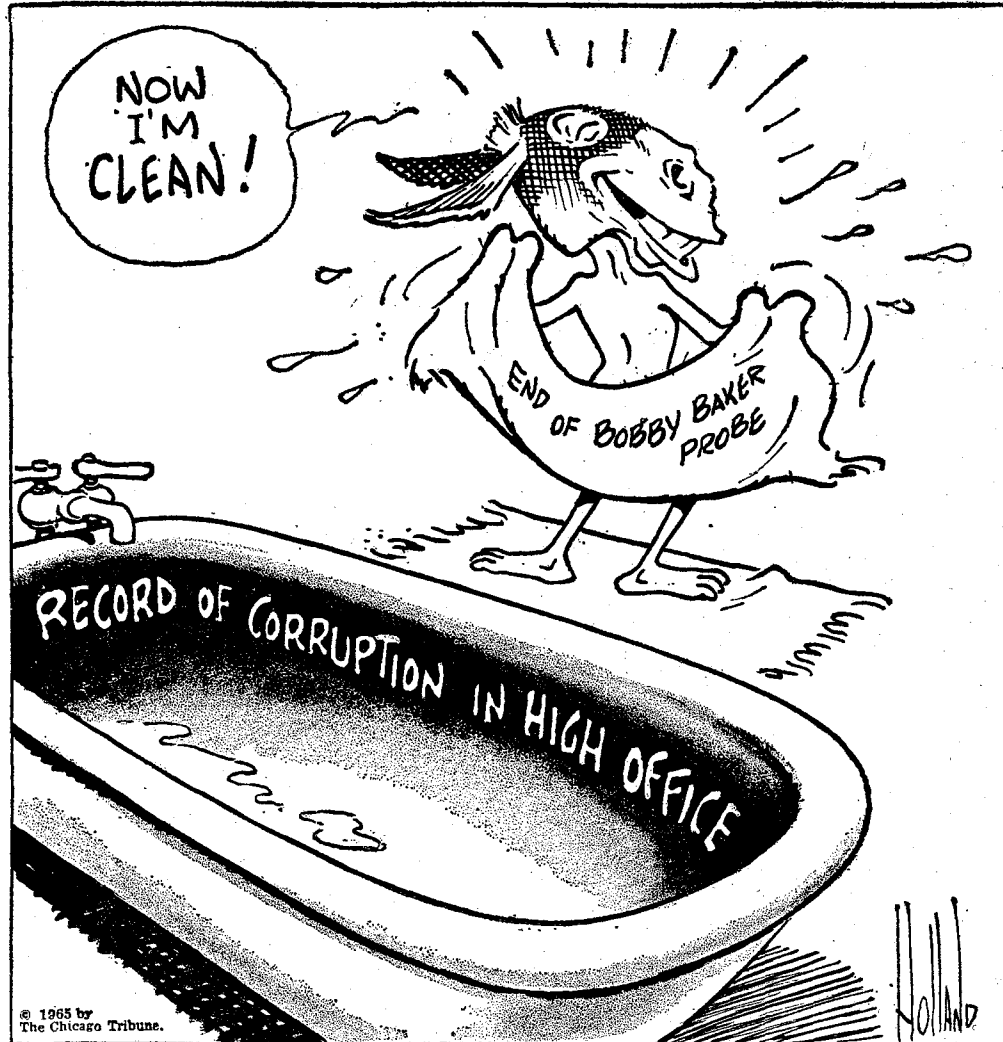
"I believe Hooker would have had the work stopped in the Dyer School project when he took office, but he was advised that canceling the project would result in the federal government billing the city for all funds expended and could result in the withdrawal of certain federal funds for roads, schools and sewer construction."

Goddard said that in developing the project many independent families were made dependent on aid when they were forced to move and that a big majority of the people were moved from substandard housing into other substandard housing. Ninety-five per cent of the properties already have been acquired for the project.

He charged that the residents were

(Continued on next page)

TELL-TALE RING



Cont. from page 12

Urban Renewal in Bloomington

made a flat offer and told if they took it to court there was a "strong chance" they would receive less. Many didn't even know what was happening and some sold for meager sums and then found there was no existing housing they could buy—and now they are living in shacks.

"This isn't a war against poverty, it's a war against the impoverished," Goddard said.

Paul Shute still is holding onto his property in the project. Shute, a well driller and quarry worker, declared: "I just can't find anything to replace this house for what they offered (\$1,555). . . . I'll be here 'till I have to leave and then they'll have to use a bulldozer to get me off."

Another opponent, Mrs. Minnie Hoard, an Indiana University employee, charged: "They called this a blighted area. Well, the only blight that's here, urban renewal brought. After urban renewal bought up the houses on this street, it turned into a junk yard."

"They've offered me \$7,600 for this house and I'd have to pay between \$11,000 and \$13,000 to replace it elsewhere."

Martin I. Knudson, executive director of the urban renewal project, admitted he knew the views of the people. It was true, he said, that several families have gone into debt for new houses, but this he considers a progressive step.

He denied that pressure tactics were used in dealing with property owners.

"I'll eat the top off this table if 98 per cent of the people who have left this project haven't bettered themselves," he said.

Knudson reported that only 19 families moved from substandard housing into other substandard housing—"and most of them are living in temporary homes, waiting for the public housing in the project to be completed."

The project director denied that he or his staff were guilty of dealing

impersonally with residents. "We have large files regarding each family's background," he explained. "We know what they can afford and we make every attempt to relocate them advantageously."

Knudson added that every effort is made to explain the program to every person involved. "We call on them again and again to show them houses we have located or to answer any questions they might have," he declared.

"As for the weeds and junk," Knudson said, "this is just a transitory situation which will be remedied as quickly as possible. There is definitely no intent to harm the remaining property owners."

"Urban renewal has been maligned constantly," Knudson said. "Monroe Reservoir displaced twice as many people, and land acquisition for the interstate highway system displaces hundreds more every year, but nothing is said about that."

Mayor Hooker retorted: "There is a great difference in taking a citizen's land under eminent domain proceedings and using that land for an interstate highway, and taking that free man's land, clearing it and selling it to another free man for development."

"I don't like the new twist they have given eminent domain."

□ □ □

THIS WON'T HURT A BIT—

The President wants less gold behind the dollar and less silver in the coins. People will get really nervous if he tells them to open their mouths so he can see their fillings.—By Nathan Nielsen in the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

□ □ □

CONTRAST—Rep. Bob Wilson (R.-Calif.) recently charged that a third-class petty officer on a Polaris nuclear submarine, who works from 70 to 80 hours a week, makes less than a person receiving unemployment compensation in New York City.

Baker Report Still a Whitewash

From the Washington *Evening Star*

The second "final" report by the Senate Rules Committee of its examination of the Bobby Baker case does nothing to remove the strong impression that this so-called investigation was essentially a whitewash from start to finish.

The Democrats, who were in control of the committee, have conducted this investigation with all the enthusiasm of a condemned man being led to the gallows. And understandably so. For the facts which have been uncovered, not to mention the additional facts which a real investigation might have brought to light, add up to a smelly scandal in the Democratic family on Capitol Hill.

This second final report bears down harder than before on Bobby Baker. But he is now an outcast, and is being made, we believe, to take the rap in order to cover up for men at higher levels.

The report also continues the effort to discredit Don Reynolds, the Silver



Instead of probing Baker's affairs, much of the investigation was spent attempting to discredit witness Don Reynolds (above).

Spring insurance man whom the Democrats were never willing to put on the stand, under oath, in open session. The report says his credibility has been destroyed out of his own mouth. Maybe so—in the anxious eyes of the Democratic majority. But the undeniable truth is that it was Reynolds who produced the documents which proved that he had paid for a stereophonic phonograph given to the then majority leader, Lyndon Johnson, by Bobby Baker; that it was Reynolds who, under pressure, according to him, bought useless advertising time on the LBJ network in Texas in connection with the writing of large life insurance policies on Mr. Johnson, and that it was Reynolds who first disclosed an overpayment on an insurance bond premium on the D.C. Stadium. Part of this overpayment, according to Reynolds, found its way through Baker into a Democratic campaign fund.

At first, the committee majority was not at all interested in this. But it was forced to reopen its investigation when Republican Sen. Williams produced a canceled check which showed the overpayment. Nothing came of the reopening except a willingness on the part of the majority to accept the explanation by Matthew McCloskey, former Democratic party treasurer, whose firm paid for the bond. The explanation was that the overpayment was a "goof"—an explanation that has been vigorously and persuasively disputed by the Republicans.

The indication is, unless Sen. Williams can come up with something new, that this "investigation" is over. In such event the inquiry and the report will stand as a reflection on the Democrats who control the committee and those who control the Senate.

There is probably only one statement in connection with this matter which no one will dispute. It came from Sen. Jordan, chairman of the Rules Committee, who said: "Maybe I'm not enough of a lawyer and prosecutor type to go ahead and do some of the things some people felt should have been done." This might well be inscribed on the closet doors which the committee refused to open in a search for additional skeletons.

□ □ □

U.S. Aid Helps

Nasser Sending Rice to Red Cuba

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Gamal Nasser is again shipping large quantities of rice to Cuba—in direct defiance of U.S. Public Law 480 and the economic embargo of the Communist-ruled Caribbean island.

Equally ironic is that this open flouting is being made possible by the surplus wheat the United States is continuing to give the rancorous Egyptian ruler.

Late last month President Johnson authorized another \$37 million of grain for Egypt—despite vehement bipartisan congressional protests. The State Department, which had strongly recommended this move and blocked an outright congressional ban of more aid to Nasser, claimed the \$37-million grant was necessary "in the national interest."

At that very time, both the State Department and the White House were fully aware that Nasser was preparing to ship more rice to his Cuban dictator friend, Fidel Castro.

Just recently several Egyptian freighters arrived in Havana with cargoes of rice and Russian arms. The weapons are destined for Guatemala, Venezuela and other Latin American countries where Castro and his long-time lieutenant, "Che" Guevara, are fomenting Red upheavals.

These ironic facts aren't the only astonishing aspects of this development.

Nasser also is striking even more directly at other vital U.S. interests by:

- Depriving the United States of important agricultural export markets running into hundreds of millions of dollars.

- Adversely affecting the critical balance-of-payments problem.

- Using the considerable foreign exchange netted from the grain deals to meddle aggressively in Yemen and other Middle Eastern and African countries.

The Johnson Administration has detailed information on each of these situations. It has known about them for a long time.

Yet the White House and State Department have given no hint of this publicly and have unyieldingly fought indignant congressional critics. And they have made it possible for Nasser to continue these injurious operations by providing him with more than \$130 million of surplus commodities.

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Sen. Fulbright's View of Honor

From the Indianapolis Star

Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas has stated that a U.S. military victory in Viet Nam is possible "only at a cost far exceeding the requirements of our interests and our honor."

We didn't know that honor could be measured by cost. Apparently the Arkansan equates honor with a commercial product, such as a luxurious automobile, the cost of which might far exceed an

individual's pocketbook.

But honor is not a luxury item, an expensive gadget that can be dispensed with by merely tightening our belts and living within a closer budget. Honor, to a nation as to a man, is a necessity. The decaying process starts in men and in nations when they start compromising in matters of honor, or weighing the cost involved in maintaining it.

Dinner with a Liberal Headache

By MORRIE RYSKIND

My dinner partner was attractive and her sentiments noble, and I, rarely asked out, was on my very best behavior—but I fear we didn't hit it off too well. After all, she lives in the rarefied suburb of Tonypandy and I in the workaday world on the other side of the tracks.

I mean Tonypandy, U.S.A., of course. The original Tonypandy—as every schoolboy knows, but which I learned only recently when the clamor of readers shamed me into perusing the works of Josephine Tey—is a Welsh town, noted for a brutal massacre that never took place.

Tonypandy, U.S.A., is a sort of generic title for the state of mind in which so many American liberals dwell. It is a highly literate community, and, if it reads only one side, it reads that side well.

The daily paper is apparently called "They Say," and the lady quoted it often. The publication, I gathered, is carefully insulated against any facts which might weaken the legends to which the group is dedicated.

The patois is not always easy for an outsider to follow, and the lady's talk was replete with such expressions as "power structure" and "dichotomy" which I'm not too sure of. But she was on more familiar ground when she spoke of the "exploitation of workers," which is Tonypandy for what happens when a fellow gets a job. And I knew that "Fascist" didn't mean a follower of Mussolini, but indicated a mossback who didn't want the government to do everything for him.

The phrase I dreaded most didn't come until coffee: "No man is an island." It is a praiseworthy quotation, to be sure, but constant reiteration has worn it to dullness. In fact, it now gives me a severe pain in the neck.

I reached for a glass of water and surreptitiously swallowed an aspirin with it. Happily, the lady was still expounding her views and didn't notice.

"The way I feel," she continued, "it's one world. I just couldn't be happy while one underprivileged Hot-tentot was living in substandard housing, could you?"

No matter what they say in those ads, the relief is not instantaneous. This time I tried a Bufferin, not so surreptitiously, and the lady waited till I drank my water. Then she said, quietly but insistently, "Could you?"

Still on my good behavior in spite of the pain, I rose to the occasion with a White Lie. *Noblesse oblige* and all that. "Heavens, no!" I said. "I wouldn't dream of it."

She beamed and I reached for an Anacin—I usually carry one of each of the standard three brands because one is better than the other two combined, but I always forget which—and found I had forgotten it.

So I sat there in agony while the lady launched into a dissertation on the merits of SANE and civil disobedience and the dangers of Gold-waterism and the unbrotherly spirit of competition engendered by Little League baseball.

Underneath the table my fists were clinched as I asked myself what I had done to deserve all this when the lady stopped and asked, "And what do you think about these matters?"

Numb with pain, I threw discretion to the winds. "Do you really want to know?" I asked.

"Please," she said. "I'd love to hear your views."

So I told her—and with each well-chosen word there came blessed relief. When I'd finished, not only was my own pain in the neck gone, but the one sitting next to me had vanished also—back, no doubt, to the gentler regions of Tonypandy.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles Times)

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The Government Says...

From the Anaheim (Calif.) Bulletin

It is amazing to see the gradual dependency upon federal government being sold to the general public. . . .

Competitively, a variety of pain pills are attempting to persuade the public to use one brand over another. The TV screen pictures two average housewives discussing the claims and ingredients made by several manufacturers without stating brand names. To clinch the superiority of this one product one housewife comes up with a statement saying that in a recent study it was found that this product did not sour the stomach and was more effective than all competitive brands, and that "this study was the result of and paid for by the federal government."

The claim being made, supposedly, that if the federal government pays for a study with the taxpayer's money, its findings are above reproach. . . .

The studies and claims made by the federal government can be worthless. If they make a mistake, there is little or no action that can be taken by those injured, but if an independent, privately owned firm would make such a claim and it was found to be in error, there are grounds for damages when proven.

"But the government says" reflects into every phase of today's life. In the case of the drugs, the listener is not cognizant of the fact that by such statements, government is discrediting private industry and the public confidence necessary towards its success.

Eventually such a program will require that every product sold be stamped with the approval of some government agency and unless so stamped would not be available on the market.

Private competition so vital to the economic success of the United States will be literally destroyed; government will control entirely. The next steps will be control of price, control of profit, control of production and thus control of or outright ownership by government. "But the government says" seems harmless, but the eventualities are such that they can destroy a nation.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"The Johnson Administration feels that living within its income is a fate worse than debt."—Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R.-Colo.)

Rent Subsidies

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

We received a good indication of just how radical this Congress is in the \$6-billion-plus housing bill which passed the House on June 30 by a 208-202 vote. The Socialistic scheme of subsidizing rent appeared as just one more Utopian dream when it was presented in January. Few people got serious about it because it seemed so far out and so inconsistent with any free enterprise concept which has guided this country. Yet the Administration was able to arm-twist and cajole enough support to pass this legislation. In five years I have never seen such lobbying, button-holing and application of pressure, on the floor and off, as was evidenced in the rent supplement provision of the housing bill. Basically, this new proposal is a foot in the door which can eventually make more than half of our American families federal boarders. We have had public housing for almost three decades. This proposal puts the government in the business of paying up to 75% of the rent of low, moderate and even upper middle class income families. There is no end to how far this can be stretched. In some areas, families earning as much as \$11,200 would be eligible to have a federal check to supplement their rent. Its basic idea is really social relocation and integration in big cities. . . . Under this plan, the bureaucrats can redistribute people throughout every section of the city, just like they were ciphers, and supplement their rent to live far beyond their means. A large, qualified family with only \$250 a month income, for example, could live in a \$315 per month apartment and get a new federal subsidy of \$252.50 to take up the slack. Their only income could be a relief check.



culture to check into it and respectfully suggest that final committee action be delayed until the facts are in.

Right-to-Work

By SEN. PAUL FANNIN (R.-Ariz.)

The right-to-work law does not in any way limit the right of employees to choose their own collective bargaining agent; it does not in any way limit the right of unions to bargain on behalf of employees with employers regarding wages, hours or other conditions of employment; it does not in any way limit the right to strike or picket. It merely says none shall be denied the opportunity to work because he refuses to pay money to a labor union. When the right-to-work law was being argued before the courts, business agents of the union were frank to say that a labor union was a government within a government and must have the power to discipline members. In the mid-1940s throughout this country a man's membership in a union was becoming more important than his rights as a citizen because his livelihood depended on membership in the union.



The state constitutional amendment ("right-to-work") in Arizona was not adopted as an anti-union measure but as a civil liberties measure. The measure was written into our constitution under the article headed a "Declaration of Rights." It is a fundamental principle that arbitrary and capricious power over other individuals should not be placed in the hands of any person or group of persons. It is this fundamental principle that caused the people in Arizona to adopt the right-to-work amendment, the Supreme Court to confirm it, and the Congress of the United States to acknowledge it.

At a time when "consensus" appears to be the byword of Administration policy, I would remind you that three of the most reputable polling organizations—Lubell, Harris and Opinion Research—all disclose a remarkable consensus of the American people on the issue of compulsory unionism. About two-thirds of them are against it.

Taiwan Example

By REP. RALPH HARVEY (R.-Ind.)

The announcement was made recently that our economic foreign aid to Nationalist China has come to an end. The reason for this action was that there is no further need for the aid inasmuch as the Chinese consider all projects under the program as having been achieved. The AID (Agency for International Development) office in Taipei will close, and so will a successful venture in helping people to help themselves on the way back to economic health. The Nationalist Chinese have been most resourceful in using U.S. aid, and they are enjoying a very high standard of living and actually exporting more than they are importing. It is regrettable that other recipient countries have not applied their aid funds as sensibly and as equitably as the Nationalist Chinese so that all citizens would benefit.

Foreign Shipbuilding

By REP. PAUL ROGERS (D.-Fla.)

Reports are circulating that the Defense Department may have some \$50 million worth of ships built for the U.S. Navy by shipyards in Great Britain.

American shipyards are running at approximately 55 per cent capacity. The nation has been told that greater efforts are needed to fight poverty, yet to allow the British to build ships for America would make a pocket of poverty out of every American shipyard.

Why should this government help the British shipping industry? They have done little to help America's efforts to curb free world shipping to Communist countries.

Just last month two British ships, the Antarctica and the Hemisphere, made cargo hauls for the Communists from Cuba to North Viet Nam. Since January British-flag ships have made a total of 38 calls in Viet Cong ports despite pleas by this government for a halt to this traffic.

And since January a total of 157 American soldiers have been killed in action by Communist Viet Cong guerrillas.

I urge that U.S. naval vessels be built by American shipbuilders, and as a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, call upon the Congress to see that this action is taken to help rebuild the American shipping industry.



tional Committee.] And Spiegel, being a nationwide mail order house, is vitally interested in postal rates and practically all other legislation affecting the postal service. This transaction, in all its ramifications, ought to be the subject of a thorough, sweeping investigation by the United States Senate. No disclaimer on the part of Brawley or anyone else can salve over the fact that at the very least there is here a grave question of complete disregard for propriety on the part of this former Senate employee.

Investigating Conventions

By REP. CLARENCE BROWN (R.-Ohio)

To further complicate some of the problems confronting national GOP leaders is the speech made by former President Eisenhower at the Republican National Committee meeting recently, suggesting many changes in committee procedures and an investigation of the 1964 Republican National Convention held at San Francisco. Many Republicans feel if any Republican National Convention should be "investigated," it should be the one held in Chicago in 1952 when Ohio's famous son, Sen. Robert A. Taft, was "traded" out of the nomination.

Social Planners' Ideal

By REP. GEORGE HANSEN (R.-Idaho)

The rent supplement plan is a system of making the rent dollar of those who qualify worth up to double or more the rent dollar of the unassisted taxpayer. This is legislated discrimination, penalizing the self-sufficient citizen. If this Administration had been sincere in wanting only to give relief to low income families—relief which I believe all of us feel should be given—it could have been done simply and inexpensively in a way which would not create another unnecessary giant federal bureau. One reasonable alternative would have been to raise federal income tax exemptions from the current \$600 to—say \$1,000. And this is something that certainly should be considered. While this would aid all taxpayers, it would be of greatest benefit to those in the low-income brackets, and would allow them, through the savings, to apply more of their income not only to rent, but to other areas in which it was needed. Other provisions in such a bill could be made to see to it that the benefits would accrue only to those who needed them most. This, I believe, is a far better approach than the one passed by the House in which your tax dollars go to Washington and, after a big administrative bite is taken out of them, the balance is trickled down to the local level where their eroded value is finally used to help those in need. The social planners in Washington demonstrate further each day that they have absolutely no faith in the ability of the average American to handle his own affairs and his own money. And they apparently will not be content until every dollar in the United States passes through their hands and is spent as they dictate.



Bread Tax

By REP. PAUL FINDLEY (R.-Ill.)

Under legislation requested by President Johnson, and tentatively approved by the House Agriculture Committee, the bread tax will jump to at least \$1.25 for each bushel of wheat—up 50 cents from the current year. This will boost the cost of bread by at least a cent a loaf—perhaps two. Bread enters the United States without import duty or restriction in any form, and last year more than 15 million loaves were imported. Bread imports are already a major problem in Buffalo, N.Y., and Detroit, Mich. If the President gets the bread tax increase he wants, bakers in Canada and Mexico—and other countries—will have a new competitive advantage worth \$20 to \$40 a ton over U.S. bakeries. Bread can be shipped many miles for \$20 to \$40 a ton, and the impact the bread tax hike would have on U.S. bakery jobs—not to mention its adverse effect on wheat farmers—should be considered carefully. So far as I can determine, this aspect of the legislation has been completely overlooked. I have asked transportation experts in the U.S. Department of Agri-

Poverty and Crime

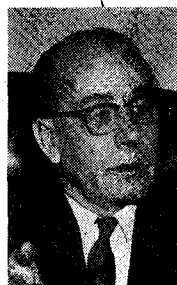
By SEN. CARL CURTIS (R.-Neb.)

It has been argued for many years that poverty and unemployment are the basic causes of crime. Yet it is a fact that crime rates have increased as the federal government has spent more money for welfare programs—on the theory they will eliminate poverty and crime. From 1933 to 1963, the population of the United States increased 50 per cent; crime rates increased 1,231 per cent and government spending, about half of which has been used for welfare programs, was hiked 1,215 per cent.

Conflict of Interest?

By REP. H.R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

The purchase by H.W. Brawley of stock in the Spiegel Company, a transaction by which he made a \$90,000 profit, if not illegal, certainly outrages all propriety. When he made this cash clean-up, Brawley was the executive director of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, through which must pass all postal rate increase legislation. [Brawley is now executive assistant to the chairman of the Democratic Na-



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